









'oof'—of a man who came to apply for the billet of 'trot and tipster' for the coming season. Whether or not he remains to fill them will depend upon the reception his first instalment of 'copy' meets with, and having made this bow for him we let him loose to sail upon his own tack.

At the dismal hour of 5.45 this morning I rolled out of the back-yard that has of late been my refuge and abode, and made for the Clock-tower where my friend Abdul and I had agreed to rendezvous, and where we were to pick up the bus, or rather where the bus was to pick us up. With the most natural and unconscious air we could assume we climbed up behind and keeping well in the background succeeded in dodging the fare man and eventually landed upon the scene of our future actions safe but decidedly unkind.

We had just got nicely settled behind the friendly shadow of the "Black Rock" when Wally made his appearance upon the track to open the morning's work, but he was not sent upon a record-breaking mission and after having trotted twice round, walked the last quarter in 28½ secs. which means that the flyer of last year has not quite lost his old speed. Susewind, from the same stable, also trotted, and then romped through a winding-up quarter in 27½ secs. Alcock, who has a reputation that has not been added to since he first put in an appearance in Happy Valley, went a steady 11 mile spin alone, but I did not get his full time. His last four furlongs, however, occupied him 57½ secs. Autocrat (Mr. Master), looking a trifle overdone, went over the Challenge Cup distance, going alone, in 4.01, his full time being 3.41, 1.09, 1.42, 2.17, 2.52, 3.27, 4.01.

The next to face the music were Vagrant (Mr. Hough) and Leap Year (Pirate) and they also did the 12 mile distance, but were a trifle longer over it than was the last named pony. Zephyr (Punch), looking as fit as hands can make him, went a leisurely gallop for one and a half miles in 38.14, 1.47, 2.25, 3.01, 3.33, but could with ease have reduced this by 15 seconds, he had been asked. Flight, not the best candidate for Derby honors, was next sent along over the German Cup distance, which he negotiated in 2.51, his last 3 being 32 sec, but the finish was worth a lot more. Bluff (Mr. Sampson) and Kuba-khan (Mr. Mueran) had a tussle for a mile, the former winning a good race in 2.17 (what price the Pick now?) "Ew's" next representative was Merry Thought (Mr. Hough), who was sent for a rattling spin over the Derby distance in 39.13, 1.47, 2.20, 2.53, 3.01, going in good form. But Starlight, who followed, did not do so well, his performance and did one of the best training gallops ever seen on the Hongkong course. It is a debated point whether he carried full weight or not, but I lean to the Derby side, and if this is correct, and too many experiments are not tried with him between this and the 19th, he should occupy pride of place in the betting even if not in the actual race. His full time was "Punch" up and shoes off, was 33.05, 1.37, 2.10, 2.44, 3.18—winning time, if I mistake not.

Tolson d'O, a promising looking little aspirant to Talley, a German honor, did the 12 miles in 38.14, 1.40, 2.21, 2.55, Redpole and Mercury were next sent along for the same distance, 3.41, the former winning a rather close race. Waterloo, one of the "small stable" candidates for the "blue ribbon," went alone over the distance in 39.12—2.20, 2.28. Slow time but the form was good. Orchid (Mr. Hough) and Emerald (Mr. Master) did a steady 12 mile spin in 37.10, 1.45, 2.20, 2.55, 3.30, the latter winning with a lot up his sleeve. Gallant did a steady mile in 1.15, moving in better form. He has hitherto shown Royalty (Mr. Pond) also went more freely, but his time was too slow to record. Home Guard went for an exercise gallop of 12 miles in 3.36. There were some more ponies out from the same stable but nothing of note was done. Haphazard and Chimera, with boys up, did a mile and a half in 1.31, 1.39, 1.44, 2.52, 3.20, moving in capital style. Redskin Romance and Vagabond were sent for a mile in company in 2.15, the result—positions placed above.

The next 12 mile spin, was between two of Mr. Sassoon's ponies, Asterilla (Owner) and Elba (Boy) which the former won very easily in the capital time of 37.10, 1.38, 2.13, 2.47. Asterilla, it is rumoured, is to be Mr. Sassoon's mount in the Derby, but no matter who rides him he is certainly worth watching. Hilarity (Mr. Hough) from the "Ew's" string went along for a mile and half in 1.31, 1.41, 2.16, 2.52, 3.27. Tomit (Count) and Merry Xmas also from the same stable did the Jockey Cup distance, going freely and well, in 37.11, 1.45, 2.18. Another good gallop was that between Ardent (Mr. Master) and Blue Bonnet (Mr. Hough), the former going the Derby distance, and picking the latter up at the 12 mile point, in 34, 1.09, 1.40, 2.13, 2.48. Opposition, going alone, did a mile in 1.31, 1.40, 1.38, 2.11. There were a few more apologies for "pops" but were worth "dicking."

The following is the latest betting on the Hongkong Derby—

LATEST BETTING.  
4 to 1 agt. Mr. Ezel Starlight.  
4 to 1 Mr. Sassoon's Elba.  
5 to 1 Mr. John Peel's Merry Thought.  
6 to 1 Mr. John Peel's Ardent.  
8 to 1 Mr. Sassoon's Asterilla.  
8 to 1 Mr. John Peel's Hilarity.  
10 to 1 Mr. Buxey's Royalty.

PLACE BETTING (1.2.3)  
6 to 4 Mr. John Peel's Merry Thought.  
8 to 1 Mr. Ezel Starlight.  
5 to 2 Mr. John Peel's Hilarity.  
5 to 1 Mr. Twa's Watadoo.  
12 to 1 Mr. Buxey's Crown Diamond.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1891.

## GETTING READY FOR PIRATES ON BOARD THE MACAO AND CANTON STEAMERS.

Having heard that very stringent measures for the prevention of any possible outbreak of piracy have been adopted on board the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company's vessels running between here and Canton, and that a representative of this journal went the other day for a trip to the last named port for the purpose of "taking stock" of the arrangements generally. He conducted himself as a passenger usually do on getting a steamer, wandering about the spacious saloons and upper decks, through the first and second-class passengers' quarters, around the lower, and finally the hurricane deck and pilot-house. Whenever "our Special" went he saw Winchester rifles, revolvers and cutlasses; not many in any one place, just two or three handy and ready for immediate use. As soon as the Hongkong got clear away from the wharf, two huge iron grallings were let down over the lower communication between the upper and lower decks. Thus the "great unwashed" were effectively precluded from

getting up on the deck leading towards the officers' quarters and saloons. To make assurance doubly sure a Malay quarter-master, with loaded revolver and cutlass, was posted at the grating with orders to shoot, "on sight," any man who presented a revolver or knife either at him or any one of the passengers, or who attempted to force a passage to the main deck of the steamer. After a while the fifth bell rang and the gallant skipper, his passengers and the chief engineer took their seats at the saloon table, much as was done on board the hapless *Namoa* on the ill-fated 10th of December last, just prior to the practical *confé délé*. Hardly had they seated themselves when quarter-masters, armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, made their appearance at the port and starboard door-ways, while a third watchman patrolled the break of the bridge. These men remained on duty until 11½ was over and then they withdrew to their stations further aft, where they kept a close watch on the second and third class native passengers until the steamer arrived alongside the wharf at Macao. On the return journey the same precautions were taken, and our representative, who had been very late the night previously, thinking all was "as safe as a church" laid himself down on one of the sumptuous couches in the saloon to rest his weary limbs. Hardly had he commenced to dream of the pirate chief being *à la chair* in the porteryard at Canton than, hearing shots fired on deck in rapid succession, his heart fairly failed him and with eyes starting from their sockets, looked white countenance and cold sweat standing on his careworn brow, he rushed into the chief officer's cabin exclaiming "we are surprised! pirates! pirates! A kingdom for a haven of refuge!" [It may be as well to state that "Our Special" is one of the leading sports in that popular barbershop "The Gondoliers" lately on view at the City Hall, which sufficiently explains this state of mental aberration.] Ed. The chief mate, however, who seemed to be a man capable of "spouting" as much as any less ordinary man, quickly fathomed the "Special's" temporary derangement, and after persuading him that it was merely the daily anti-piracy drill, escorted (or rather supported) him to the break of the bridge where the gallant skipper, armed to the teeth, was making his crew go through numerous semi-military evolutions and target practice; planks fixed up on either side of the deck forward, coming for a heavy shower of "bullet-dox" and Winchester bullets whenever the word "fire—fire" issued from the Mercantile bellows of the commander. "Climbing up aft," cried the skipper, and in a moment a detachment of the hardy mariners were on the hurricane deck, to watch for and pot at the first heathen that showed up where he had no business to be. This over, the order was given to retire, the "guards" then taking up their regular stations, while the mate whose watch it was below retired to their quarters.

Some people may say that these preventive measures are superfluous or excessive, and so thought "Special" until he cornered the Captain and had the inevitable interview, during which he was authorised to take down the following very reasonable ideas on the subject:— "In reply to the questions—What do you think are the best preventive measures? How long have you been on the coast of China? Do you think special vigilance is necessary on the Hongkong-Macao line? Captain Clarke said:—"I have been fully 20 years on this coast and am of opinion that Hongkong and Macao are infested with pirates. They doubtless travel up and down in this very steamer, and it is quite possible that the murderous ruffians who carried out the attack on board the *Namoa* were passengers by the steamer. In view of these facts I think I cannot be too particular nor too vigilant. Moreover, the rules of the Company make preventive measures imperative. If we are ready, the pirates will know it and avoid a collision with us. If on the other hand, we were careless, they would be equally cognizant of the fact and we should be at their mercy whenever they felt their convenience to "rush us," and if they remembered that in these days of cheap revolvers and ammunition, the risks of a successful attack by pirates are a thousand times greater than ever before. Then again, at neither terminus is there a Customs House, so you may say that, irrespective of our own measures, no steps are taken to secure the safety of either our lives or those of the hundreds of other to our care. I am the captain of this vessel and I know the responsibility attaching to me. A hot-water hose attached to the bridge, I regard as useless. In the first place it would not be effective at any great distance, and in the second place the man attempting to use it would be a conspicuous target for the pirates; he would be riddled with shot in next to no time. I am of opinion that arms should be distributed throughout every part of the ship where the officers and crew are at work; a few here, there, and everywhere. The officers should be armed with light Smith and Wesson revolvers, and compelled to carry them loaded, whenever on duty. All ships were supplied with one or two of those wide-barrelled muskets which spread the shot and can be loaded up with slugs, balls, or anything you like, they would be most effective against a gang of pirates than a Winchester; for with the latter you can drop but one man at a time, whereas with the other you could place half a dozen *hors de combat* in the space of a few seconds. I think the examination of passengers and their baggage is very important, but ships must be armed thoroughly and drill be constant in order that no more *Greyhound* or *Namoa* surprises and consequent atrocities be perpetrated. The mere existence of the daring fastigator of the *Namoa* tragedy and his gang now posing as *greyhound* rather attacks; all statements to the contrary are pure bomb. We must be prepared to meet all dangers."

## PAY DAY AT LAPPA.

Being in Macao on the 31st July, I accompanied the Customs accountant on his tour to pay the men at the Lappa Customs Station near by. At 9.30 a.m. we embarked on one of the trim little revenue steamers, a miniature man-of-war, for Malou-chow, the main station of the Lappa Customs. The launch is clean and bright, not a speck on the Nordenfelta, on the brasswork, or on the uniforms (white, with red sashes and board binding—hats of the crew). Steaming down the harbour among sampans, junks, and other launches on the way, we finally reached Malou-chow, a barren, desolate rock, nearly round, from which access to the shore can be had by boat only. Upon its half day cliff several rude Chinese houses, the residences and offices of a large Customs staff. Here we land and pay the men, returning then to Macao for dinner and to distribute the L. G.'s beautiful large size new cloth, the best stuff and the natives of the Head Office.

Amimations.

# CLEARANCE SALE.

LAST 2 DAYS!

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1891.

sun, comfortably sleepy, breathing incense from cigar or cigarette, and gliding over the dimpled waters; to do nought but admire, on the one side Macao's ancient forts, time-worn temples, the distant lighthouse, and the dense verdure in the Garden of Camoens, soft nestling mid roofs of gray; on the other, hills and fields and summer sky, while over the neck of the isthmus lie the blue sea and the bluer hills that look toward Hongkong. Junks afar off on the ocean's bosom, their sails, which have the seeming of huge butterfly's wings, gilded with the sun, are full of grace. Junks nearer see, under whose heavy timbered sides we steam, or which the vehement scolding of the ferry, or the shrill-voiced whistle orders out of our way, are fantastic, strange—not lovely. The old structure of the boats themselves, the miscellaneous crews of men, women, and children (the latter for the most part clad most healthily in dirt and sunshine), the pigs, ducks, and chickens, all quail in these compact republics, the dogs, rattling in melody over the screaming whistles, the music guns which line the sides and dumbly menace pirates and evil-doers, all form a picture as quaint as any man wish to see.

Past them all we go, past the Chinese vessels of war all affright with flags, their ancient guns (well-nigh harmless, except to the terror of each like a pet-poodle with a ribbon round its throat, and contrasting strangely with the handsome armament we saw in the morning on board the Portuguese men-of-war. They stood, but lately opposed to each other, these vessels of war, the highest product of centuries of Chinese naval architecture and warlike design, and poor old Portugal's graceful gunboats, which though obsolete and likely to prove of but little utility in a battle with modern powers, could smash to splinters swarms of such vessels as China had opposed to them on the mudflats of Macao. They fronted each other, and war threatened, for the gun boat *Rio Lima* lay beside the boundary ready to check the aggression of China, while the might of China, a fleet, some half-dozen strong, of war junks promised annihilation to Macao. On the China shore, opposite the Inner Praia, a fort sprang up in a night, and one might look nowhere without seeing large red ensigns and fresh earthworks. Macao was fairly invested by guns and frigates, that a man with a Winchester repeating and a belt of cartridges might almost bid defiance to.

Happily the dogs of war, chafing so restlessly in their leash, were not let loose. Peace broods again, the *Rio Lima* has gone back to her proper anchorage, and though the forts still stand, their guns are put to no more harmful purpose than saluting mandarins.

But now we draw near to the guard-boat *Tung Lee*, an ancient junk with an armament of 6 guns and a stand of antiquated muskets, and a crew of twenty-two "braves." On this staunch vessel, for the better supervision of trade and collection of duties, the Chief Shan office is placed.

As the launch draws near, one of the twenty-two "braves" springs to what might be called the poop, and plays most stirring martial airs upon a gong (I've no doubt they consist mainly of a Chinese equivalent for "The dollars are coming, the dollars are coming," which sounds most sweet to the tune "The Campbells are coming"). For uninitiated ears, it made a jest of him. In the middle of something very heroic and fine in the gongist's best manner, the launch, by the officer, dollars and all, went speeding past without so much as "Thank you kindly" for the recompense. There was a launch lying in a protected spot some two miles up the river undergoing repairs, and to her it was more convenient to go first. But when we returned the gong was mute.

Further and greater honours awaited us, to make us feel, not like Caesar who refused an offered crown, but somewhat as if royal head-dresses really adorned our unclad brows. For, having boarded the guard-boat and paid all hands, as we stepped into the launch's gig to go ashore, three guns stirred the echoes in the neighbouring hills. So they honour—more I fear the almighty Hakwan taal than—the pay officer.

Here I bade adieu to all my greatness. My crowns became a clumsy sun-bat, my chariot a two-wheeled rickshaw, and my three dainties three dirty chafin-cockles, two of which I had one for relief. Two small inland stations still remained to be paid, and so there we were bound.

Chien Shan is some six or seven miles from Macao by land, and how the three chair-coolies managed to carry me that distance with but three steps of about five minutes each is a marvel. The scales had but a day or two before given a heavy verdict against me, but my little man walked off briskly, seemingly little concerned at the weight of his fare. The day was hot, as an unclouded 31st of July is as a rule in the tropics. The sun seemed not content with shining down, and came in at the foot of the chair, through the back, the sides, everywhere. Whenever a bright stone or spot of pool of water was found, there from its polished surface or stagnant depths a malicious scorching little sun glared upon me. I thought: "Now, by my life, this day grows wondrous hot; an evil devil hovers in the sky and pounce down upon me."

The way led over plains amid the inevitable, insuperable, grass to be encountered, everywhere in China. With what strange indifference we foreigners in Cathay soon learn to look upon these last resting-places of our fellow men, a home cemetery is a sacred place. But here we sit down amid the tombs to champagne and sandwiches as commodiously as in a ball-room, and even the thought of that other gruesome haunts going on beneath our feet is not enough to way the excitement. All kinds of graves are here, from the mud-beds of a pauper to the princely mausoleum. We passed two long rows of mounds in regular order, like soldiers' graves. This is where the dead from the cholera of three summers ago lie. No painted tomb for the prince whose summer came in those days.

If the enemy got him, he was stuck under ground with little more ceremony than the heggat in his gate received.

But what a pressing stupid I am! The little brats howling into my chair remind me of my duty to finish this article some time during the reign of Kaang Hsu. The plain is pressed and we are now in the midst of a Chinese village. First one small mud-daubed hut thrust its impudent face near the chair, then its occupant and screams: "Ai Yeh! Fan-kuei, fan-kuei!" Then another comes and another, until a chorus of shrill-voiced "Fan-kuei" fill the air. Politely, aren't they? But do you blame them? Not I any more than I do the poor little chameleons of the plain, which, all about, with heads upraised, stare in an ecstasy of fear at my approach. I indeed only wonder the whole country side is not up in arms against me. I know too well how outrageous my appearance is, with a great sun-bat turned wrong side foremost for comfort, and myself twining for the same reason a variety of unimaginable combinations, each one less human than the one before, to feel either displeasure or alarm that any living thing should fear or jeer at me.

However, the village is small; we are soon through it, and I now find myself tremblingly poised over black abysses of mud, covered occasionally by a sheet of water; at least I presume. O! delightful bath for a hot-bull frog—but for a man, unuseful. These ridges between the paddy afford precarious foothold for the coolies, and I sometimes fear me for my borrowed sun-bat.

If I were asked to name the happiest being I have met to-day, I would point to one of the great ungainly hippopotamus-like water-buffaloes, whose heads only appeared above the village pond. Not a pretty pond! more mud than water and more green slime than clay. But how happy its occupants looked as they lay under a tree, all submerged but their heads, which were needed above water to breathe with, and to sleepily grant their satisfaction. What a perfect picture of blissful contentment—and mud! "Ah," sighed my companion, "there is the true ideal, there only the wicked cease from troubling and the lazy may find peace in laziness and enjoy laziness in peace. No politics to trouble them, no Chinese neglected, no Commissioners to accuse, no money needed, no silly girls to turn their heads and make them greater fools than nature wished. Would that I might lie with the soft bovines in the mud, and not unlike in some respects, would that I might imitate them in this."

Just outside the village gate which forms the nominal boundary between Portuguese and Chinese territory stood a small cage upon a pole, the contents of which I examined with a kind of wry-faced, shivering interest. It was a man's head that had had (it was about to say) the penalty of the crimes once planned within it, but that could not be, for it could have paid nothing, thoroughly dead, and had been for almost a month, and yet the sun is so hot here that it was not spoiled, not actively spoiled I mean, but numbed, and made parchment of. What struck me particularly was the skill the executioner showed. The head that could plan such deeds of violence as this man's hands had taken and hung up here to be the sport of every passing breeze, and to form the theme of wanton jests for scurvy punsters. (Scratch, gentle reader, that silly joke. I regret it. There is too much majesty in Death even when he sits on the brow of so poor a rogue as this for light-minded men to do him such irreverence.) Had Shylock possessed the skill of that executioner he might almost have claimed his bond. I am in Macao again when through that gate, and I'm through my letter too, for pay day's done.—*Chinese Times*.

CHILDREN starving to death on account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy; in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Read the following testimonial:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of children suffering from wasting and mal-nutrition and can report most favourably of its good effect; it has been in each case taken most readily."—W. PEKINS, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent, Buteigh Hospital, Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Lid.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

## Co-day's Advertisements.

CHINESE NEW YEAR BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY next, the 9th inst.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, JOHN THORNBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, F. DE ROVIS, Acting Chief Manager.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

For the COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, L. GLENAT, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. (137)

Co-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOO-HOW THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN," Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. (125)

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, THE Company's Steamship.

"PINGSUEY," J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 5th February. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 24th January, 1891. (174)

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL, THE Steamship.

"LENNOX," Captain Swinerton, shortly due, will have immediate despatch. For Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. (177)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of February, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1890.

By Order of the Court of Directors, F. DE ROVIS, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. (123)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 14th to SATURDAY, the 28th day of February current (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, F. DE ROVIS, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. (123)

Intimations.

LURED AWAY.

BROWN and WHITE SPANIEL "SPOT," on SATURDAY, 1st inst., will be suitably rewarded on returning same to GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891. (120)

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A COMPETITION for the SUBSCRIPTION HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP and RANGE SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 7th inst., at 3.30 p.m. Distances 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each. Position any. Entrance fee 10 cents. A Luncheon will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 p.m. to convey competitors.

C. VIVIAN LADDS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891. (166)

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES at current market rates. Persons holding same are requested to apply at the Company's Office No. 4, Praya Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. (146)

THE SHANGHAI CHROMO AND PHOTO LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Chromo Lithographers, Photo Lithographers, Lithographers Colourprinters, Colour Manufacturers, etc.

CAPITAL ..... 50,000 TAELS. PAID UP ..... 30,000 TAELS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: H. VINAY, Esq., Chairman. JOHN MAITLAND, Esq., N. E. CORNISH, Esq., YUN ZIN CHAI, Esq., LUK KING NAM, Esq., TSO TSE CHIM, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER: R. A. DE VILLARD, Esq.

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

THE Company assisted by foreign (English) Chromo Artists and under foreign management undertake artistic works of any kind, reproduction of Paintings and Lithographic Art works, colour printing of any kind (almanacs, show cards, placards, plans, maps, charts, labels of every kind, Chops, etc.) in foreign and Chinese style. Embossing and printing of Monograms, fine art letter paper, cards, programmes, menus, etc., etc.

WALTER W. BREWER, Sole Agent. Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. (142)

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 1, Ice House Road, are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather. CABINETS of 6 to a dozen. CARTES DE VISITE from 3 to a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White. IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready. Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. (148)

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Andemans' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES. No. 6, Queen's Road Central. (149)

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on FRIDAY, the 27th February next, at Half past Two o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891. (129)

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company No. 1, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891. (124)

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6 per cent, or \$ 20 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after SATURDAY, the 1st inst.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 30th January, 1891. (1209)

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 14th February, 1891, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts, to December 31st, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. WHEELEY, Secretary. Hongkong, 30th January, 1891. (1210)

NOW READY.

THE "NEW NAVIGATION," and the "NEW NAVIGATION" simplified by JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, teacher of Officers and Engineers, Hongkong. Also correspondence in the local papers on physical astronomy by the author of this work.

In addition to the astronomical facts Methods are given for deducing Heights and Areas of Mountains, with Tables to solve 10 cases. Also a most interesting problem, "To the Shadow being back upon the Dial of Ahas." Published A.D. 1891, before the year of the Author's Jubilee, and likewise that of Hongkong.

Notes.—The author's numerous successful pupils on the Coast of China will doubtless be anxious to purchase a Copy of the *Marvellous Work*, and if so, kindly send me an order quickly, for there are only one hundred copies.

PRICE 8d.

No. 75, WIMBORNE STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By this method of solution, we have only half the work used in *Summa*, and moreover, it is more accurate and therefore it only requires to be known to be appreciated, and then, the bithoric famous American problem will become obsolete. The old *Navigation* will soon be swept away, and the *New Navigation* will be rated as such by means of the "New Navigation," which is truly marvellous!

J. A. CLARKE. Hongkong, 20th January, 1891. (112)

NOTICE.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SANDAKAN.

IN ITS PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Will and Estate of CHARLES WALTER FLINT, of Sandakan, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of CHARLES WALTER FLINT, deceased, late of Sandakan, Merchant, Probate of whose Will has been granted by the High Court of Sandakan, to H. B. DUNLOP, Sandakan, Executor appointed by the Will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of such claims to the said undersigned, on or before the Thirtieth day of October, 1901. And Notice is hereby given that after such date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this First day of November, 1900.

P. F. J. MARCUS, Registrar.

Receiver for the said Executor, High Court, Sandakan. (163)

J. & R. HARVEY & Co., DUNDEE DISTILLERS, GLASGOW. Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky. O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky. F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky. V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

Messrs. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market. OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually. For Prices and Samples, apply to G. RENNIE STEWART, 12, D'Agular Street, Hongkong. Sole Agent for China and Japan. (144)



## Commercial.

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 256 per cent.  
 —premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—  
 \$322 per share, buyers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per  
 share, buyers.  
 China "Trade" Insurance Company—\$64 per  
 share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 265 per share,  
 sellers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per  
 share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$89 per share,  
 nominal.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150  
 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per  
 share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$91 per share,  
 buyers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$89  
 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
 —\$261 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—130  
 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share  
 sellers.  
 Hongkong Coal Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures  
 —\$501.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company,  
 Limited—274 per cent. discount, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share,  
 buyers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$173  
 per share, buyers.  
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$94  
 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$91 per share,  
 sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited  
 —\$80 per share.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per  
 share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share,  
 sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent.  
 premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent.  
 premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent.  
 premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,  
 Limited—\$139 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25  
 per share, nominal.  
 Fungion and Sangle Dua Samantan Mining Co.  
 —\$3 per share, buyers.  
 The Rauld Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—80 cents per  
 share, buyers.  
 Morris Mining Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$14  
 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
 Company—\$77 per share, sellers.  
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$410 per share,  
 sales and buyers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—  
 \$75 per share, sellers.  
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$7  
 per share, buyers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$63 per share, sellers.  
 The Sengat Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$112 per  
 share, buyers.  
 Crickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Astoria Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.  
 —50 per cent. dis., sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$12 per share,  
 buyers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—  
 \$18 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$20 per share,  
 sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$86  
 ex. div., sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$71  
 per share, sale.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share,  
 sellers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per  
 share, sellers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per  
 share, sellers.  
 The Latuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$31 per share,  
 sellers.  
 The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share,  
 sellers.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$2  
 per share, sellers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$150 per  
 share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.—nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$17  
 per share, sellers.  
 The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—  
 \$20 per share, sales.  
 The Trust and Loan Co. of C. J. and S.—\$180  
 Founders shares.  
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—nom.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Limited—  
 \$30, buyers.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. ....3/31  
 Bank Bills, on demand .....3/31  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....3/41  
 Credits at 4 months' sight .....3/41  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months'  
 sight .....3/41  
 ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand .....4.22  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight .....4.30  
 On India, T. T. ....220  
 On Demand .....220  
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. ....71 1/2  
 Private, 30 days' sight .....73 1/2

**MAILS EXPECTED.**  
**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer  
*Natal*, with the French mail of 8th ultimo, left  
 Singapore on the 30th ultimo at 0.30 a.m. and  
 may be expected here on the 12th.  
**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*,  
 with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 10th  
 ultimo, left Yokohama on the 4th instant at  
 midnight and is expected here on the 12th.  
**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
 The steamer *Yapah*, from Calcutta, left Singa-  
 pore on the 31st instant and is expected here on  
 the 12th.  
**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer  
*Albatross*, with the Canadian mail, left Van-  
 couver for this port on the morning of the 27th  
 ultimo.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED.**  
 The China Shippers' Mutual Co.'s steamer  
*Kaimum*, from Middlesbrough and Liverpool,  
 left Singapore on the 30th ultimo and may be  
 expected here on the 5th instant.  
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Natal*,  
 from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 2nd inst.  
 and is due here on the 6th.  
 The P. & O. S. M. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left  
 Colombo for this port on the 25th ultimo.

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 ALWINE, German steamer, 400, A. Bendixen,  
 4th Feb.—Hollow 3rd February, General.  
 —Wider & Co.  
 DORIS, German steamer, 771, J. Raben, 5th  
 Feb.—Dell 16th January, General.—Mel-  
 chers & Co.  
 EDENHALL, British steamer, 1,566, R. Humphrey,  
 5th Feb.—Kutchinotsu 30th Jan., Coal.  
 Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 February 4, *Ly-ti-moon*, German steamer, for  
 Whampoa.  
 February 4, *Karyets*, Russian cruiser, for Sin-  
 gapore.  
 February 4, *Triumphante*, French frigate, for  
 Manila.  
 February 4, *Inconstant*, French cruiser, for  
 Manila.  
 February 4, *Woorung*, British steamer, for  
 Shanghai.  
 February 5, *Formosa*, British str., for Swatow.  
 February 5, *Pakshan*, British str., for Swatow.  
 February 5, *Ganges*, British steamer, for Sin-  
 gapore, &c.  
 February 5, *Mersa*, German str., for Hogo.  
 February 5, *Pingwey*, British steamer, for Sin-  
 gapore, &c.  
 February 5, *Batavia*, British steamer, for Naga-  
 saki, &c.

**PASSENGERS-ARRIVED.**  
 Per *Alwine*, str., from Hollow—16 Chinese.  
 Per *Doris*, str., from Dell—124 Chinese.  
 DEPARTED.  
 Per *Ganges*, str., from Hongkong for Singa-  
 pore.—Messrs. T. Barrades and A. Littlejohn.  
 For Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Koh Cheong Keat  
 and family, and Mr. B. Bejnjee Dabli. For  
 Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baker. For  
 Calcutta.—Miss Graham. For Bombay.  
 Messrs. E. Abdeol Hassan and J. Maraden.  
 For Brindisi.—Mr. Sidney Scott. For London.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Piggott, 2 children and nurses.  
 Mrs. F. Wilson, Messrs. L. S. Wilburn, J.  
 K. Smille, Tozer, T. Brock, and T. Jackson.

**REPORTS.**  
 The British steamship *Edendale* reports that  
 she left Kutchinotsu on the 30th ultimo. From  
 Kutchinotsu to Formosa Channel had strong  
 north, north-west and westerly gales with very  
 rough sea and thick dirty weather; thence to  
 port had general fine weather with light variable  
 winds.

**Post Office.**  
 A MAIL WILL CLOSE  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per  
*Ancho* to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 11.30 a.m.  
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Wingung* to-  
 morrow, the 6th instant, at 11.30 a.m.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Yikung* to-morrow, the  
 6th instant, at 3 p.m.  
 For Saigon.—Per *Deularet* to-morrow, the 6th  
 instant, at 4.10 p.m.

**SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.**  
**STEAMERS.**  
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie,  
 2nd Feb.—Yokohama 24th Jan., Mails and  
 General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 ANTONIO, British steamer, 1,214, F. Marshall,  
 29th Jan.—Simonski 22nd Jan., Coals.  
 —Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
 AVONIR, British steamer, 1,051, T. Rowie,  
 4th Feb.—Saigon 29th January, Rice.  
 —A. G. Morris.  
 BISCHOFF, Italian steamer, 1,499, G. Oregio, 1st  
 Feb.—Bombay 11th Jan., and Singapore  
 23rd, General.—Carlwitz & Co.  
 BOMBAY, British steamer, 2,045, S. Bason, 3rd  
 Feb.—London 3rd Dec., and Singapore  
 27th Jan., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,406, J. W. B.  
 Darke, 3rd Feb.—Sydney 10th Jan., Port  
 Darwin 24th, Sambangan 29th, and Junk  
 Bay 2nd Feb., Coal and General.—Russell  
 & Co.  
 CHINA, German steamer, 1,007, P. Voss, 1st  
 Feb.—Saigon 26th Jan., Rice.—Ed. Schell-  
 hess & Co.  
 CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,957, F. W. Phillips,  
 28th Jan.—Bangkok 19th Jan., and Ang-  
 hin 21st, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 CYRIL, British steamer, 1,550, Taylor, 26th Jan.  
 —Cardiff 6th December, Coal.—Govern-  
 ment.  
 DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,197, W. Dine,  
 3rd Feb.—Saigon 27th January, Rice.  
 —Siemssen & Co.  
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, R. Beltran,  
 1st Feb.—Manila 25th Jan., General.—  
 Brandt & Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 117, Brown.—Hongkong  
 Government tender.  
 FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Brorsen, 16th  
 Jan.—Touren 14th Jan., General.—Mel-  
 chers & Co.  
 FOXKIN, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 4th Feb.  
 —Swatow 3rd Feb., General.—D. Laprak.  
 FOOKSANG, British steamer, 995, H. W. Hogg,  
 4th Feb.—Kutchinotsu 1st Jan., General.  
 —Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 GHAZZE, British steamer, 1,764, A. Scotland,  
 2nd Feb.—Mori 28th Jan., Coals.—Adam-  
 son, Bell & Co.  
 GWALIOR, British steamer, 2,733, F. Cole, 30th  
 Jan.—Bombay 10th Jan., and Singapore  
 22nd, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 HAWROO, British steamer, 1,703, G. Brooker,  
 3rd Feb.—Singapore 33rd Jan., General.  
 —Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 MICHAEL, German steamer, 1,011, J. C. T.  
 Mathison, 26th Jan.—Saigon 13, Jan.,  
 Rice.—Wider & Co.  
 OXFORD, British steamer, 1,891, W. Jones, 2nd  
 Feb.—Kutchinotsu 28th January, Coals.—  
 Russell & Co.  
 PEMPTOS, German steamer, 1,541, W. Johansen,  
 31st Jan.—Saigon 23rd Jan., General.  
 —Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J.  
 Fowler, 3rd Feb.—Bangkok 26th January,  
 General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 PILOT FIER, British steamer, 161, A. Stoppel,  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 TELLER, Norwegian str., 1,639, J. Amundsen,  
 4th Feb.—Cardiff 20th Dec., Coals.—  
 Order.  
 TETARTOS, German steamer, 1,578, Breitling,  
 4th Feb.—Kutchinotsu (Java) 21st January,  
 Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 TEVION, British steamer, 1,349, W. Waring, 20th  
 Jan.—Mori 12th January, Coal.—Adamson,  
 Bell & Co.  
 TEANCAV, Chinese steamer, 350, Wong Lig  
 Sing, 11th Dec.—Haliphong 27th Dec.,  
 Ballast.—Chinese.  
 WINGSONG, British steamer, 1,517, D. A. de St.  
 Croix, 1st Feb.—Calcutta 15th Jan., Penang  
 21st, and Singapore 24th, General.—Jar-  
 dine, Matheson & Co.

**HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.**  
 ALTAR, British bark, 309, Munro, 22nd Dec.—  
 Cebu 4th Dec., Sugar, Hides and Bones.  
 —Wider & Co.  
 B. P. CERNY, American ship, 1,250, Humphreys,  
 2nd Dec.—New York 13th July, Kerosene  
 Oil.—Russell & Co.  
 COLOMA, American bark, 814, Noyes, 1st Jan.—  
 Portland 21st Oct., Lumber and Spars.—  
 Order.  
 DOROTHE, British bark, 310, A. Broul, 21st Jan.—  
 Lagulmanoe 14th Jan., Timber.—Gibb,  
 Livingston & Co.  
 ELMHURST, British ship, 1,712, John Mackenzie,  
 3rd Dec.—Cardiff 23rd July, Coal.—Adam-  
 son, Bell & Co.  
 ERKOWING, Chinese bark, 457, Oplum Examina-  
 tion, bulk, Stonecutters Island.—Chinese  
 Customs.  
 ESCORT, American bark, 636, R. G. Water-  
 house, 23rd Jan.—Rejang 27th November,  
 Timber.—Chinese.  
 JAPAN, Peruvian bark, 398, M. Janila, 17th  
 Nov.—Callao (Peru) 30th August, General.  
 —Gonsalves & Co.  
 JENNY, American schooner, 47, Baude, 9th Jan.—  
 Yap 26th December, Beche-de-mer.—  
 Master.  
 JOHN BAILEY, American bark, 700, F. P.  
 Shepherd, 8th Jan.—Whampoa 8th Jan.  
 General.—Master.  
 LANDSKRONA, British bark, 1,370, J. W. Boyd,  
 9th Jan.—New York 31st July, Petroleum.  
 —Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 LUCY A. NICKELS, American ship, 1,335, Chas.  
 M. Nichols, 20th Jan.—Newcastle, Australia,  
 4th Dec., Coal.—Order.  
 OMEGA, British bark, 480, A. Brown, 18th Jan.—  
 Amoy 16th January, Ballast.—Gonsalves  
 & Co.  
 SANTA CRUZ, British schooner, 920, D. D.  
 O'Keefe, 20th Nov.—Fellow Islands 11th  
 Nov. General.—Wider & Co.  
 SARA MERRIDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A.  
 Munatiga, 4th July.—Saigon 27th June,  
 Rice.—Captains.  
 STELLINO, American ship, 1,663, George N.  
 Goodwin, 11th Jan.—New York 13th Aug.  
 Kerosene Oil.—Order.  
 VIGILANT, American ship, 1,733, Bailey, 28th  
 Jan.—New York 19th Sept., Kerosene Oil.  
 —Captains.

**Intimations.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**THOMAS KERR & CO.**  
**ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS**  
**AND**  
**CONTRACTORS.**  
**YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,**  
**KOWLOON.**  
**OFFICE—No. 12, D'Almeida Street.**  
**Hongkong, 25th August, 1890.** [30]

**NOTICE.**  
**HONGKONG & WHAMPOA**  
**DOCK COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**  
**SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS**  
 are respectfully informed that, if upon  
 their arrival in this HARBOUR was of the  
 COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,  
 ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD  
 OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive  
 prompt attention.  
 In the event of complaints being found  
 necessary, communication with the Undersigned  
 is requested, when immediate steps will be taken  
 to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.  
**D. GILLIES,**  
**Secretary.** [11]

**TOURISTS**  
**A**RE cordially invited to call and inspect our  
 choice collection of Japanese and Chinese  
 FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in  
 Japan.  
 Every article guaranteed as represented. No  
 trouble to show goods. One price only.  
**DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd.,**  
 16 Bond, Yokohama,  
 next door to  
 Farsani's Photographic Studio. [27]

**Dr. Knorr's**  
**ANTIPYRINE.**  
*(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains 4 or 5 times a day.)*  
**IS** the most approved and most efficacious  
 remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,  
 NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,  
 TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-  
 COUGH, and many other complaints. It is  
 also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-  
 mended by the medical Faculty. To be had from  
 every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for  
 Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin  
 bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR"  
 in red letters.  
 Supplies constantly on hand at the China  
 Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents  
 for China. Beware of spurious imitations!  
**Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.** [122]

**W. S. MARTEN,**  
**ARTISTIC DECORATOR,**  
**2, DUDDELL STREET,**  
**HONGKONG.**  
**Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.** [13]

**CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,**  
**(RECOMMENDED.)**  
**A**N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation  
 of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's  
 Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Walls,  
 Coatings, Wooden Ornament, Laves, Ropes,  
 Wooden Sheds, Fences, and Gardeners' Imple-  
 ments, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates,  
 Bridges, Boats, and all timber underground.  
 Effectually excludes all dampness from wood,  
 killing away and decay of both stone and bricks.  
 White ants do not touch wood painted with  
 Carbolineum Avenarius.  
 Used during the last 14 years with the utmost  
 success, as proved by numerous Testimonials  
 from living authorities.  
 Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price  
 8 cents per lb.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
**SCOTT & CO.,**  
**No. 16, Stanley Street,**  
**Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889.** [14]

**Consignees.**  
**"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
**STEAMSHIP "HARROW"**  
**FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG**  
**AND SINGAPORE.**  
**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed  
 that all goods are being landed at their  
 risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf  
 and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence  
 and/or from the wharves delivery may be  
 obtained.  
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
 have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
 after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent at the  
 rate of one cent per package per day.  
 All claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
 sented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th  
 inst., or they will not be recognised.  
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
**Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891.** [182]

**To be Let.**  
**TO LET.**  
**NO. 4, WEST TERRACE.**  
 Entry, 1st March.  
 Apply to  
**G. C. ANDERSON,**  
 13, Praya Central.  
**Hongkong, 4th February, 1891.** [233]

**TO BE LET.**  
**NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.**  
 Apply to  
**HERCULES J. SCOTT.**  
**Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891.** [237]

**TO LET.**  
 With Immediate Possession.  
**THE MARINE HOTEL.**  
**SITUATE** on the Praya, opposite to the old  
 S. P. & O. Wharf, comprising—22 Bed-  
 rooms, Dining-room, Billiard-room, Bar, &c.  
 Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT**  
**& AGENCY CO., Ltd.**  
**Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.** [57]

**TO LET.**  
**NOS. 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.**  
 ROOMS in College Chambers  
 No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
 OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught  
 House, Queen's Road Central.  
 OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.  
 No. 3, GOUGH HILL, The Peak, Furnished.  
 No. 2, PEDDER'S HILL.  
 Apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**  
**Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891.** [113]

**KOWLOON.**  
**TO LET.**  
 Possession from 1st February.  
**THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING**  
**CO.'S ESTATE.**  
**HEALTHY** situated 5 ROOMED-  
 HOUSES with Bath-rooms complete,  
 splendid view. Moderate Rent. Gas laid on.  
 Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT**  
**& AGENCY CO., Ltd.**  
**Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891.** [186]

**TO LET.**  
**BLUE BUILDINGS.**—Ground Floor of No. 3.  
 First Floor of No. 3.  
 Second Floor of No. 3  
 (Possession 1st March).  
**MAGAZINE GAP.**—Two Semi-detached  
 Houses. Rent \$45 each.  
 Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT**  
**& AGENCY CO., Ltd.**  
**Hongkong, 31st January, 1890.** [145]

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 27, ELGIN STREET,** behind the  
 Old Union Church.  
 Apply to  
**ACHEE & Co.**  
**Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.** [149]

**TO BE LET.**  
**A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE** No. 3, "Wild  
 Dell Buildings," Wanchai Road (opposite  
 Bakery).  
 No. 1 (corner house facing East) and No. 6  
 (corner house facing West).  
**RICHMOND TERRACE.**—The former with  
 Conservatory, and Tennis Lawn. Each House  
 contains six good rooms and is pleasantly  
 situated.  
**HENRY HUMPHREYS.**  
**TO BE LET OR SOLD.**  
 On favourable terms, with Immediate  
 Possession.  
**EIGHT HOUSES** at "Mountain View,"  
 Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap.  
 If sold, part of the Purchase money can remain  
 on Mortgage.  
 Apply to  
**JOHN A. JUPP.**  
**38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,**  
**Hongkong, 30th December, 1890.** [156]

**TO BE LET, AT THE PEAK.**  
 On reasonable terms, "CRAGIEBURN,"  
 containing Dining, Drawing, Reception  
 Rooms, Offices and 20 Bed-rooms, with two  
 Tennis-courts.  
 Apply to the  
**SECRETARY,**  
**Peak Hotel & Trading Co.**  
**Hongkong, 11th December, 1890.** [148]

**TO LET.**  
**GODOWNS.**—**BLUE BUILDINGS.**  
 Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT**  
**& AGENCY CO., Ltd.**  
**Hongkong, 24th December, 1890.** [155]

**TO LET.**  
 With Immediate Possession.  
**NO. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.**  
**OFFICES.**—above Messrs. Douglas, Laprak  
 & Co.'s Premises.  
 Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT**  
**& AGENCY CO., Ltd.**  
**Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.** [162]

**Auctions.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**THE Undersigned will LET by Public**  
**Auction,**  
**TO-MORROW,**  
 the 6th February, 1891, at 3 p.m.,  
 on the SPOT, in LOTS numbered 1 to 46 on  
 Plan to be seen at the Auctioneer's Room,  
**THE GOVERNMENT LAND**  
 bordering on the RACCOUSE to the North of  
 the Grand Stand Enclosure.  
**J. M. ARMSTRONG,**  
**Auctioneer.**  
**Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891.** [223]

**Insurances.**  
**THE FUNDS**  
**OF THE**  
**STANDARD LIFE OFFICE**  
**ARE** invested entirely within the British  
 Dominions and are thus free from the  
 complications which might arise in time of war.  
 They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling,  
 and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15  
 years.  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
**Agents, Hongkong.**  
**982—1]**

**GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE**  
**ASSURANCE COMPANY IN**  
**LONDON.**  
**THE Undersigned** having been appointed  
 Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
 pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and  
 LIFE at Current Rates.  
**REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,**  
**Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.** [166]

**THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE**  
**SOCIETY**  
**OF THE**  
**UNITED STATES.**  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
**Agents.**  
**Hongkong, 14th November, 1890.** [1567]

**NOTICE.**  
**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**LIMITED.**  
**CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.**  
 The above Company is prepared to accept  
 MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
 &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world  
 payable at any of its Agencies.  
**WOO LIN YUEN,**  
**Secretary.**  
**HEAD OFFICE,**  
**NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.**  
**Hongkong, 1st February, 1891.** [216]

**GENERAL NOTICE.**  
**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**(LIMITED).**  
**CAPITAL, TAIKIS 600,000; \$833,333-33**  
**EQUAL TO.....\$318,000.00.**  
**RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00.**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
**LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.**  
**LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.**  
**MANAGER—HO AMEL.**  
**MARINE RISKS** on GOODS, &c., taken  
 at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
 world.  
**HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.**  
**Hongkong, 17th November, 1890.** [1750]

**Hotels.**  
**THE SHAMKIN HOTEL.**  
**BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.**  
**THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL,** admirably  
 situated within a few minutes walk of the  
 River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive  
 Visitors.  
 The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably  
 furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting  
 Rooms, and accommodation generally will be  
 found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.  
 The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every  
 luxury in season, and the cuisine is in excel-  
 lence.  
 Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best  
 quality only.  
**A. F. DO ROZARIO,**  
**Manager.**  
**Hongkong, 4th November, 1890.** [1747]

**THE HOTEL MARINA.**  
**THIS** strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now  
 moored in the Harbour of Victoria, offers  
 guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness  
 and Refreshing breezes; the avoidance of street  
 noises, and unwholesome odours, &c.  
 Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room,  
 Ladies' Parlor, Billiard and Reading Rooms,  
 Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom  
 and Verandah to each.  
 The Table D'Hôte is unexcelled.  
 The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from  
 Peddler's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge;  
 for time table see Bills.  
**Hongkong, 13th August, 1890.** [1778]

**THE BOA VISTA.**  
**BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.**  
**THIS** House, situated on the sea shore in one  
 of the best and healthiest parts of Macao,  
 and commanding an admirable view facing the  
 South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the  
 1st July.  
 Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with  
 excellent cuisine and choice Wines.  
 Hot, Cold, Shower, and Sea Water Baths.  
 Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and  
 Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.  
 A small dairy is attached to the premises.  
**MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,**  
**Proprietress.** [1784]

**NOTICE.**  
**JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR**  
**ANTISEPTIC PAINT.**  
**THE Undersigned** have this day been  
 appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of  
 these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are  
 prepared to supply quantities to suit  
 purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special  
 terms for Shipping and large Orders.  
**Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief**  
**Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,**  
**London, says**  
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
**W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,**  
**Bank Buildings,**  
**Hongkong, 19th June, 1890.** [179]

**Masonic.**  
**ST. JOHN LODGE**  
**OF HONGKONG,**  
**No. 618, S.C.**  
**A**N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above-  
 named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS'  
 Hall, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 6th  
 instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting  
 Brethren are cordially invited.  
**Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891.** [239]

**Amusements.**  
**HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.**  
**"THE GONDOLIERS."**  
 The Society will give  
**THREE PERFORMANCES**  
**OF THIS OPERA**  
 on the following dates, commencing  
**EACH EVENING, at 9 p.m. precisely.**  
**SATURDAY, 7th February.**  
**MONDAY, 9th February.**  
**SATURDAY, 14th February.**  
 Seats may be booked LANE, CRAWFORD &  
 Co.  
**PRICE, \$2 EACH.**  
 Tickets sold at the door of the Theatre.  
 Dress Circle .....\$2 each.  
 Back Seats .....\$1 each.  
 Soldiers, Sailors and Police in uniform Half-  
 price to the Back Seats.  
 N.B.—Books of the Words of the Opera may  
 be had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s  
 Price, 50 Cents.  
 Special TRAM-CARS will run as follows:—  
 UP.  
 Saturday, 7th Feb. } 8.30 p.m. { 15 minutes after  
 and } 8.45 p.m. { "Gondoliers."  
 " 14th " } 8.45 p.m. { "Gondoliers."  
**ROBERT LYALL,**  
**Hon. Secretary.**  
**Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891.** [1113]

**For Sale.**  
**JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.**  
**THE New Stem Winder and Enamelled Dial**  
**WATERBURY WATCH.**  
 SERIES I.—For Gentlemen, or large size.  
 SERIES II.—For Ladies, or small size.  
 Winder in less than a dozen turns;  
 \$4.75 Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with  
 all the latest improvements. A  
 perfect and unrivalled timekeeper;  
 reliable, durable and accurate,  
 and also  
 SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The  
 best form of the original Waterbury; offered at  
 the reduced price of \$4.70 each.  
 Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied  
 by remittance for cost.  
**THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
 Sole Agents in Japan, China,  
 Corea, Hongkong & Macao.  
 No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
**Hongkong, 20th February, 1890.** [1198]

**INTIMATION.**  
**F. Blackhead & Co.,**  
**SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,**  
**AND**  
**PROVISION MERCHANTS,**  
**NAVF CONTRACTORS,**  
**AND**



# MAIL SUPPLEMENT. The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2761.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

SIX DOLLAR  
PER QUARTER

## BIRTHS.

At Ichang, on the 31st January, the wife of Rev. G. COCKBURN, M.A., Church of Scotland Mission, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on Thursday, 29th January, Mrs. Y. WOYEDA, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 25th January, the wife of HENRY EDWARDS, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 30th January, the wife of C. BREYER, of a daughter.

At Bangkok on the 19th January, the wife of the Rev. L. A. EATON, of a son.

## DEATHS.

At Bangkok on the 19th January, ANNIE C., the wife of the Rev. L. A. EATON.

At Hongkong, on the 30th ult., FLORINDA MARIA, daughter of Ireodoro and Florida Leon, aged two years and two months.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

### HONGKONG SHODDY.

The longer we live the more we learn, and if we could only live long enough and the China Mail continues to drag along its tottering lily of fascination, if uneventful existence, the day may yet come when sapient Solomon in all his pristine glory will be a very bad third in the race for the Wisdom laurel wreath to the maiden Editor and his 'one reader.' It is really one of the greatest of surprising wonders how a single head, and such a head ye gods!—can contain the marvellous amount of information on all subjects living or dead, which in choice and happy phrase and epithets to be found in nightly instalments, sparkling like dewdrops on a lion's mane and illuminating the columns of that too utterly awful representative of Hongkong journalism. This original, who in his own remarkable person combines at least a fair sprinkling of the traditional qualities of various ancient and modern celebrities—to wit, the worldly sanctimoniousness of that pillar of truth, the Rev. THOMAS SHUFFLE; the elastic political principles and 'great man' worship and toadyism of the stiff-necked but supple-backed and accommodating Sir PERTINAX MAC-SYMPHON; the well washed and carefully starched self-sufficiency of that most admirable type of arch-humbler, Mr. PARSIFAL; and the extreme veracity and vivid colouring of the imaginative Baron MUNCHHAUSEN;—springs his light under a bushel, and strives might and main, albeit in a rather halting and superficial way, to construct a new world of proselytes by liberally diffusing pearls of wisdom and chunks of worldly information among a limited collection of the benighted inhabitants of this out-of-the-way, yet comfortable and remunerative refuge for officials too dazzlingly brilliant to be retained at home, and haven of rest for the lowly and lamb-like beach-comber. This granary of a new crusade, even with all his talent and foresight, has possibly failed to quite realize the situation; his Titanic intellect, missing the most pressing needs of a community in dire distress, and overburdened with the hidden difficulties of a problem which he has told us, has greatly exercised many powerful minds in the brilliant and select circles of rank and fashion for which the colony of Hongkong has ever stood pre-eminent in Britain's Colonial Empire, may even have ventured beyond its natural capacity in daring emulation of JULIUS CÆSAR (or some other defunct prodigy whose great ambition was to be able to say "Alone I did it!"); however, in missing the substance he had better luck with the shadow and has at least achieved something. As a Jubilee poet-play-actor who lived unharmed and unscathed, but who was spared the indignity of being made a Companion of St. Michael and George of that ilk, truly remarks:—

No human quality is so weak  
In woe and weal, but there's some fair life.  
And so we must ever be thankful  
For small mercies, and will end this prologue  
By singing that touching hymn "Oh! let us be joyful!"

Now for the play! so 'hats off.' As a final contribution to the Jubilee rejoicings it is intended to hold a Fancy Dress Ball at Government House, and of this fact we were accidentally reminded the other morning by having a visit paid us by a representative from the leading local 'fashion emporium,' who kindly invited us to come, and see the goodly show of raiment of this and other ages, which had been specially manufactured for the occasion. Then it came upon us with the force of a run-away avalanche, and on looking up the local Court Journal, after the China Mail, we found the Editor thereof had already announced to the fashionable world, with due solemnity and becoming regret, "that many powerful minds are greatly exercised as to the dress which may be worn on this State occasion." We would stop to shed a tear at this stage in sympathy with the proprietors of the "powerful minds," but that little ceremony has not been provided for in the acting edition of this latest comedy and therefore it has necessarily to be omitted. And now "the Archimedeal lever" comes to the rescue with a grand rush and wins on the post by a head—and a pair of long ears. "It may be interesting to know," he says, "with patronizing urbanity, that Court dress may be worn by any gentleman, whether he has been presented at Home or not." Let us take a deep breath after this soul-stirring disclosure, and offer up a special thanksgiving that there is still

something in this dreary world worth living for; something glorious to hanker after. Only picture it ye high-toned and sweetly scented mashers! By the gracious condescension of the Editor of the China Mail you will now be permitted to 'fret your weary hour' at the Government House (terpsichorean extravaganza arrayed in Court dress, whether you have been presented at Home or not; free of any extra charge you may display your shanks in silk stockings—what rapture!—and ape nobility in an embroidered coat and the richly-gilded sword of ancient chivalry. You may also carry a three-cornered hat under your left arm, in that elegant style which you will see illustrated in the latest fashion plates at the select tailoring establishments of the town. For one night only, whether you are but a quill-driver in a Government office, a bank, or mercantile firm, an assistant in the "rag" or tea business at a leading hong or store, a nomadic broker or wild-cat company promoter—in fact no matter what you are professionally or otherwise, you are at perfect liberty to imagine yourself a grandee of the 'first chop,' and wear Court dress—by kind permission of the Shai man.

There is something more; our fashionable colleague has made another startling discovery: Those of the *élite* who may lack the courage requisite to face the music and possible ridicule of unfeeling scoffers in a Court suit, have been carefully provided for. The oracle again speaks:—"Another modification for men—gentlemen this journey, kindly observe—will likewise be acceptable by many searchers after dress, viz: the Marlborough House dress and facings. This consists of a dress coat with facings and cuffs, white or flowered waistcoat, knee-breeches (of the same cloth as the coat), black silk stockings, shoes and buckles." There now, gallants of Hongkong! What think ye of all that finery? It is neat and becoming, the Society Editor says, and specially suitable to the present conditions of the colony. And you can wear it all at one time, no matter whether you have been "presented" at Marlborough House or not. Probably you have not been honored so far by gracious Royalty, but it will answer exactly the same purpose if you can only imagine that you have "bent the knee," and nobody will be hurt or any the wiser. And when the curtain drops on the glittering scene, the jubilee revelries, and the gilded halls, and the fair women, and especially the brave men in Court dresses and Marlborough House suits, have given place to the everyday shoddy we all know so well, some permanent memorial should be publicly erected to the benefactor of his species who deserves so well of the *juniores doctores* he has so nobly rescued from oblivion. A mud statue of "Brownie" in a Court suit with the motto "*Parva levis caput animæ*," would be an appropriate ornament to Tai-ping-shan and at the same time fittingly perpetuate an exhibition of drivelling idiosyncrasy that is remarkable even in this home of abject flunkeyism. If after all, some happy possessor of the Marlborough House dress and facings has been quietly playing on the weakness of our editorial colleague for an express purpose—well, to him we give the free suggestion that after he has donned his last costume and aired himself sufficiently he should turn right-about to study for a time that expressive and instructive story of the masquerading jackass who played the goat in the lion's skin.

### MINING VENTURES.

A Mr. ADOLPHUS OPPENHEIMER, a German Jew if we mistake not, came up for examination in the London Bankruptcy Court the other day. ADOLPHUS had come from that favored land of the Golden Fleece, Australia; on much the same errand that Mr. BRECHER of Panjion renounced from Hongkong in '89—to dispose of a mine, the Razorback Gold and Antimony Mine of New South Wales, and entered into arrangements with Lord ROTHSCHILD to transfer the property to an exploration company for £60,000. This company eventually declined to purchase, on the alleged ground that the property was too small for their purpose, and some other similar schemes also fell through. When Mr. OPPENHEIMER left Australia negotiations were pending for the disposal of the mine to a projected company for £50,000, of which sum the promoters were to receive the comparatively trifling of £30,000 as their share. This affair also fell through, in consequence, Mr. OPPENHEIMER said, of his Australian creditors having taken possession of the mine on the strength of a receiving order. Under examination the would-be vendor stated that one third of the £60,000 was certainly a large proportion to go to the promoters of the proposed company, as the only expenses they were to defray were those of floating the concern; but he plaintively remarked that he was a stranger to the country, when he came to England, but his subsequent experience showed him that it was impossible to start an English company to take over any kind of business without giving the lion's share of it to a set of persons who had no interest whatever in the property, and whose greatest laughter in court he added that the only person to receive nothing at all was the owner. Parenthetically we may here be allowed to wonder, if a certain concern in which a deal of local money is invested and which is rumoured may before very long be submitted to London investors, will meet with a like fate to that of friends ADOLPHUS!

Into the merits of Mr. OPPENHEIMER'S mission as this Razorback Gold and Antimony Mine it is not necessary to enter; it will be sufficient for our present purpose to suggest that there is a family likeness in various particulars between this German expert's pilgrimage to "plant" a mining enterprise on a confiding English public and that journey of Mr. BRECHER's—another of the Fatherland's experts we believe—to dispose of the Panjion Company's property, of which so much has been said in this colony. The result appears to have been similar in both cases—a crushing failure. Our excellent friends, the local Directors of the Panjion Company, have publicly expressed their satisfaction with Mr. BRECHER'S negotiations in London, but somehow or other the general body of shareholders are unable to see any grounds for this satisfaction and look uncommonly glum when the subject is mentioned. They also use very bad language regarding Mr. BRECHER'S success as a commercial negotiator, and meet the Director's congratulatory prophecies by a reference to the awkward fact that when the great mining expert and manager left for London to pave the Stock Exchange with Panjion gold, the Company's shares were quoted at about £30, whereas they are now practically worthless, to-day's quotation being £3, and a purely nominal one even at that greatly abbreviated figure. This may show a great lack of appreciation on our part, but doubtless one of these days the Panjion mystery in London will be thoroughly cleared up, and those shareholders who may still have any doubts will be thoroughly convinced of the actual strength, or rather weakness, of what can only be fairly described as an exhibition of insane speculative folly which has no parallel even in the very varied record of local limited liability ventures. Details of the promoters' labors and perquisites in connection with the formation of certain of the British North Borneo fiascos would likewise afford very interesting reading, especially in view of recent events, and those shareholders who had taken active steps in this direction would have placed the Hongkong public, as well as those whose money has been sunk in these "wild-cat" ventures, under a lasting obligation if they had successfully pursued their inquiries to the bitter end.

### THE CONSPIRACY (I) CASE.

In another column will be found an official reply from Governor DES VŒUX to the public petition forwarded to the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. F. FLEMING) with reference to what is popularly known as the Conspiracy Case. We refrain for the moment from entering into a detailed criticism of his Excellency's statements, opinions, conclusions, and decision; but our readers and the public at large will thoroughly understand that our only reasons for so doing are the respect we owe to Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX in the high position which he holds as the representative of the Queen in this British colony, and as we have no desire to complicate by controversy in the public press a matter of right and wrong bearing such grave issues, a question of serious general importance involving the liberty of the subject and the inherent rights of every man living under the British flag, which can only be satisfactorily settled in the open light of day in a Court of Justice. The Conspiracy Case is not ended; practically it has just entered on its most interesting stage. After nearly eleven weeks' close confinement in the hospital of Victoria Gaol, Mr. FRANK SMITH, the principal victim of this most remarkable of local criminal prosecutions, has been released by order of the Governor, strictly on medical grounds; his hapless companion in misfortune, Mr. G. W. WARD, is still a prisoner. The Editor of this journal owes a solemn duty to himself, to his unfortunate colleague, and to the colony, to lose not a moment in obtaining that public vindication rendered necessary by the verdict of a majority of the jury and the sentence of the Chief Justice. This end can be achieved without any very great difficulty; we only seek justice and fair-play, and surely in a British colony we shall not ask in vain for what are proudly acknowledged to be a Briton's rights all over the world! Meanwhile we ask the community of Hongkong, and our friends both at Home and throughout the Far East to suspend their judgment on this case until its true merits have been exposed to the world. We promise that the vindication will be thorough and complete—and may God defend the right.

### FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TAMSHI, January 24th, 1891.

THE GOVERNOR STILL WANTS LEAVE.

His Excellency Liu Ming Chuan, the energetic Governor of this island, though recently reported in an Imperial decree for lack of respect for the Dragon Throne, has again memorialized the Emperor for permission to retire to recruit his health. If any reluctance is to be placed on public opinion, he may eventually gain his object, but in official circles it is generally doubted whether His Imperial Majesty will tolerate the maintenance of such an obnoxious attitude by his (inappreciated) servant. Many of those who are fairly versed in the numerous difficulties with which His Excellency is surrounded, sincerely hope the result of this fresh memorial may turn out to be a happy one for the Governor, who may then be able to devote his time to the welfare of the "one man who has done nothing for Formosa," a name which has become a byword for the Governor's mismanagement and misadventure. It is rumoured that the Governor has been ordered to leave the island, and that he will be replaced by a more capable and energetic official.

not only to throw our Governor into hot, but even boiling water. The latter query is one which none but Liu himself and those who share his confidence can suggest a satisfactory answer to. One point, however, set forth as

### PART OF THE REASON.

for the Governor's policy is, that he being a headstrong, progressive man, with a keen sense of public duty, whatever he considers will result in benefit to his people he is sure to introduce, regardless of cost and trouble. Whenever opposition to his plans comes from those who challenge his progress on the path of duty, he never gives way without a desperate struggle, lasting weeks at a time and sometimes months. This, of course, is far from pleasing to those bigoted Conservatives, those complacent Bowwies, who cling so pertinaciously to the strings of the Imperial Court—men who desire provincial Governors to cringe to them like dogs before their masters. Having such powerful enemies at Court, through whose hands everything he wants must pass, Liu has on many occasions come out of the struggle with anything but flying colors.

### TWISTING HIS SCHEMES.

Take, for instance, Liu's attempt to improve the revenue of the island with a view to making it gradually, partially if not wholly, self-supporting, and raising its status to the level, in every respect, of other provinces, which have almost always been blessed by the short-sighted conservatism of the young Emperor, although he had met with that favour which was due, the Imperial revenue would have been augmented to no small extent and Formosa, instead of being a burden to the State, would have been far otherwise. Not only has the Taung-lia Yamen thwarted Liu's schemes, but on several occasions used him pretty severely and allowed Censors to wield their pen in caustic memorials calculated to bring ruin on him and the people he governs. It is therefore, I contend, extremely probable that the continuous disappointment has rendered Liu impatient, and he has chosen the only course open to him in the circumstances, namely, a virtual resignation of his post, commonly known as "retirement to recover health." Filled by Formosa if Governor Liu turns his back on it! However, it may be said that Liu is before his time; at least it may be said that a reformer is not without honour save in his own house and amongst his own people.

### OPENING OF THE KEELUNG RAILWAY.

The Keelung line has been opened for traffic and trains run over the road thrice daily, up to within half a mile of the port itself. On the day of the opening of the line the people (foreigners and railway big-wigs) celebrated the event at a champagne breakfast, where the health of Liu and everyone of importance was drunk with great enthusiasm.

### THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY.

A few days ago the so-called camphor monopoly became a thing of the past, the Governor having received telegraphic instructions from the Central Government to abolish it. The strange part of the business is that those who have systematically intrigued against the monopoly were those who had stood most in the way of its abolition.

### CANTONESE PLANTERS ARRIVE.

During the past year several well-to-do Cantonese have come to Formosa, and have planted large tracts of land which they have planted with rice, tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee, indigo and other products, which must turn out to be a great benefit to the Imperial Maritime Customs revenues by and by, in the shape of a great augmentation of export duties. At an early date these planters intend to petition for vast estates in the interior, whereon to extend their operations on a large scale.

### A GOLD MINING CONCESSION.

A gentleman of the name of Hui has obtained a concession of a gold-field at Pa-tau (Keelung district) and the Government has graciously consented to waive its right to levy royalty on the proceeds of the first year's working, so as to give the enterprise a fair start.

Taking everything into consideration, I am of opinion that the Central Government give Liu carte blanche to conduct the affairs of this island as to him may seem fit, and bid him for two or three years in the development of various enterprises, grant him a few thousand "braves" to crush the savages with, and thereby afford security to all respectable inhabitants of this "island state," then there can be no doubt but that Formosa would be a source of great profit to the Government and a happy field of industry for millions of China's teeming population.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SEVERAL failures of native banks are reported from Shanghai.

Tax returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Feb. 1st, are:—Europeans 144, and Chinese 2,391; total 2,535.

The Cesarewitch will arrive in the *Pamlat* *Aravia* at Singapore on the 3rd proximo, and will remain in Singapore two days, leaving then for Bangkok.

Our Bangkok contemporary the *Times* says that the new Naval Dock at that port is already doing good work and rapidly paying for the cost of its construction.

Mr. F. C. BRECHER, late manager in Shanghai of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, has been promoted to the post of Inspector. Mr. C. F. Rowland will take charge in Shanghai.

The Shanghai *Mercury* hears that Admiral Bellamp of the United States Navy is to transfer his flag to the *Albatross*, a gun of 82 tons having been expended on that old craft to fit her up for the Admiral's accommodation.

The Customs at Canton have received telegraphic intelligence from the Commissioner at Lanchow that Mr. W. Keble and his wife were murdered on the frontier of Tientsin while en route for Lanchow. Mr. Keble was Assistant Commissioner in the Chinese Customs at Lanchow, and had been in the city for some time.

The young lady, arriving on the 19th January, in the O. S. S. Co's steamer *Pei-ho*, the wedding taking place, the next day, and 3rd day later the young couple left for their home at Lanchow.

Mr. Keble was educated at the Diocesan School, Hongkong. No particulars are given in the *Mercury*, but it is presumed that the crime was committed by parties not the least of whom.

It is notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that Mr. Alexandre MacDonald Thomson, and Mr. Arthur Wensbott Brewin, Government cadets, passed their final examination in Chinese on the 8th ultimo.

Our Tientsin contemporary states that Baron von Schleierhoff, German Consul for Tientsin, left Peking on New Year's Eve for a journey to Shanghai, where there are German Catholic missions which have been in trouble.

This monthly competition for the Fack Challenge Cup presented by Dr. Noble took place at the range, last Saturday afternoon, J. Carson, P. C., proved the winner for the first time with a score of 45 points. Twelve members competed.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes to the *N. C. Daily News* from Hankow that Chang Chih-ling's attitude towards the Czarowitch has been entirely misunderstood, and that upon receiving instructions from Peking to that effect, he will be only too ready to show every hospitality to his Imperial visitor.

A COPY of the *Regimental News* for December reached us on the 3rd inst. The late issue is explained by the illness of the Editor and the absence of the "Sub"—two excellent reasons, which professional journalists can thoroughly appreciate. We trust that the Editor's appeal for assistance in bringing out this interesting little periodical will be handsomely responded to.

The profit of £45,000 made by the Trust & Loan Company last year, says our Shanghai morning contemporary, is practically the result of only six months' working, as operations at the branches, especially Shanghai, were not commenced until last spring; and the books of all branches, we understand, were closed on October 31st, in order that the results could be submitted to the auditors in London before the Head Office accounts were made up.

At the Harbour Master's Office on the 3rd inst., before Mr. R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., two European fishermen of the British steamer *Oxford* were charged with disobedience of lawful orders in Victorian harbour on the 2nd, and were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment each. In the case of two sailors of the same steamer, who were charged with mutinous conduct in Japanese waters, Mr. Rumsey said the case was outside his jurisdiction, and the Captain was directed to the Police Magistrate.

As to the projected Bangkok-Korat railway, the *Hankow Times* learns from an authoritative source that—since no contracts have as yet been completed with any of the several railway contractors now in Siam, and as it must necessarily take another month or two before their tenders can be prepared and sent in.—Government has decided to postpone the ceremony of turning the first and until early in April next (the Siamese New Year), when it is expected that all the contracts for the work will have been given out.

The Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph* begs to return his cordial thanks for the numerous telegrams and letters conveying expressions of sympathy, and kind wishes, which he has received since his release from Victoria Gaol. At present he is unable to do more than ask his friends to accept the will for the deed; but in a few days he hopes to be once more in battle harness, when those who have, through good and evil report, trusted in his good faith, will not be disappointed.

The magistrate was down on one Chan Kwai, on the 3rd inst. Chan was charged with pilfering a brass brazier, worth 40 cents. He admitted the offence as well as two previous convictions for larceny. Mr. Wise passed a sentence of six months' hard labour—the beginning of which he must undergo by enduring fourteen days solitary and "dido" for the last three weeks of his incarceration. We would direct the attention of the Governor to the folly of forcing a man to become a criminal for such a paltry offence.

The plot of a water-pipe gave way on Saturday morning on Bonham Road, doing a considerable amount of damage. This, no doubt, is only a beginning and is what any casual observer could have foretold long ago. From the manner in which the pipes have been and are being laid down by contractors who are new to the business, and under overseers who are as injudiciously acquainted with the difficulties pertaining to this work, which they are supposed to supervise, as a Chinaman is with the moon, such occurrences as that of Saturday last can only be expected. At present the pipes are laid covered with large stones and rubble and as soon as they begin to settle the joints, as a natural consequence, give way.

ADMIRAL Sir Frederick Richards, the new Admiral of the fleet on the China Station, arrived at Singapore by the P. & O. mail steamer *Bengal* on the 27th ult. As soon as the steamer was signalled, Colonel Burton Brown, who in the absence of Sir Charles Warren is the Commander of the troops in the Straits Settlements, went out in the launch *Queen* and met Admiral Richards on board, before the entered New Harbour channel. On the wharf awaiting the arrival of the *Bengal* were:—Admiral Salmon, the retiring Commander-in-Chief of the China Station; Capt. Massy, A.D.C., to the Governor; the principal officers of H.M.S. *Albatross*, *Martins*, *Caroline* and *Plowden*, and several civilians. The *Bengal* was moored alongside about 8 a.m., and after the customary greetings on board, the two Admirals proceeded in the Governor's carriage, which was in attendance, to Government House. Admiral Richards hoisted his flag the same day.

SAYS the *N. C. Daily News* of the 29th January:—It was generally known that the Trust & Loan Company were doing a splendid business, and that the high hopes held out in its prospectus were being realized. The first declaration of dividends has been accordingly eagerly anticipated, and it is gratifying to know that the Directors are in a position to declare a dividend for 1890 of 10 per cent, on the ordinary shares, and of 25 per cent, on the preference shares, of 25 each, or 625 per cent, on the "bonus" share. This is subject, of course, to confirmation at the meeting to be held on the 27th proximo. The net profit for the year, is £28,000, which is proposed to divide as under:

Dividend of 10 per cent on ordinary shares, £20,000.  
Dividend of 25 per cent on preference shares, £8,000.  
Total £28,000.

Dividend of 16 per cent on ordinary shares, £16,000.  
Dividend of 25 per cent on preference shares, £12,000.  
Total £28,000.

This will bring the reserve up to £100,000. The register of shares is announced to be closed from the 3rd to the 15th February, inclusively.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary cheerfully remarks that no fewer than two hundred and ninety coffins have been used for burying those who were drowned at the burning of the steamer *Shanghai* in the Yangtze. Of the supply of coffins sent up from Shanghai, twenty-six were sent back unused.

It is said that during the past week there have been but few cases of robbery reported as compared with the same week last year. As a rule there are a great number of cases of larceny and burglary during the fortnight prior to Chinese New Year, but this year, we understand, quite an agreeable exception.

We are requested to state that in consequence of illness at Government House, Lady DES VŒUX has been compelled to postpone the Ball, which was to have taken place on the 3rd inst. When circumstances will permit, another date will be fixed for the Ball, and of this due notice will be given at the earliest possible moment.

MR. T. JACKSON, the successful ex-Chief Manager (nothing succeeds like success) of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is booked to leave for London by to-day's English mail. We regret that this popular citizen could not make it convenient to postpone his departure until after the Bink meeting, but doubtless he knows his own business best. *Verba sap.*

Two members of the Force constables who have paid up \$150 for the favour of discharge and clean bill of health. One of them has been fully two years in the employ of this Government, but both he and his companion would rather "put" with their coin than lose the chance of getting into the Chinese Customs or some other employ where there might be a fair chance of promotion.

This plaintive 'affliction' is from the *Sinh-pao*:—"There are people who have no fear of punishments of Heaven, committing most atrocious crimes, fearless of the laws of the country. There is a class of people living outside of the West Gate who hire the poor to beg clothes from the Charity Association, and dyeing them yellow, sell them to the people at higher rates for new clothes. It is hoped that the officials will deal with this grossly wicked people stringently and make examples of some of them."

ADMIRAL Sir Nowell Salmon arrived in Singapore on the morning of the 27th ult. on board H.M.S. *Albatross*, escorted by the *Mercury*, entering the Roads a little before eight o'clock. The former vessel anchored in the Roads, but the latter proceeded direct to the Borneo Wharf. About 9 o'clock Capt. Massy, R.A.D.C., paid a visit on behalf of H. E. the Governor, and at eleven o'clock the Admiral landed at Johnston's Pier, Fort Canning, saluting, and was received by Capt. Massy and conducted to Government House. Sir Cecil Smith went on board during the afternoon.

An inquest was held this afternoon (3rd inst.) at Victoria Gaol upon the body of another unfortunate Chinaman, who died last night from the effects of an attempt he made upon his life on the 28th ult. Messrs. F. F. Carlson, A. J. Gomez, and C. E. Miller were present as jurors. After the usual details of who, what and whence the deceased was and came, Dr. Cantlie was called and said he had made a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased. The cause of death was *asphyxia*, which had been brought about by the deceased having made an attempt upon his life by hanging. The jury gave a verdict according to the medical testimony. We shall deal with this case editorially later on.

A HANKOW correspondent writes to the *N. C. Daily News*:—"Do foreign bankers in China ever examine the Chinese that it is written on the backs of the notes they circulate? From time to time notes come into my hands on which have been written 'most insulting' remarks about foreigners. Sometimes these remarks refer to the bank which has issued the note; sometimes they are simple filth thrown at foreigners in general. In any case it seems rather ridiculous for bankers themselves to re-issue notes which they certainly would not issue if the offensive matter scribbled upon them had been written in English. I have before me a five-dollar note paid to me at the bank from which it was originally issued, which has on the back something referring to 'the devil of a foreign hong' which is too nasty to translate."

THE dear old lady who weekly advertises her vapors in the form of "Eucalypti Water" in the *Shall*, had 'em bad' on Saturday, and whilst trying what to her must have been an acrobatic feat—to be funny, fell short of the mark and disengaged her bustle considerably. (For we presume it is in that quarter that she carries her brains). What the old woman's object was is evident to all, but she was on the wrong scent, and in her reference to "flowers of Australian rhetoric" (which was not only erroneous but in very bad taste) "Brownie" fathered the "flowers of rhetoric" on to the wrong country. Not that the gentlemen aimed at would be so easily proud to have hailed from the land of the Southern Cross, but he only points out to "Brownie" one part of whom, by the by, was seen skulking in the background upon the occasion referred to, how far she is out in her reckoning and what a "fenny" she has made of herself. But after all the fault is not hers: she has been so unmercifully ridiculed and held up to contempt, turned upside-down and inside out, and made to look such a contemptible old woman that no wonder she has turned at last and made that we have, metaphorically speaking, wiped our office floor with her, we once and for all bid the lady a final good-bye—*adieu* "Brownie."

### ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics for January, 1891.

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1891, 55

In-Patients admitted to Hospital during January, 70

Total number treated as In-Patients, 125

Of these there were:

Discharged cured, 39

Discharged relieved, 16

Discharged on other grounds, 3

Died in Hospital, 2

Total number remaining in Hospital on 1st February, 65

Out-Patients, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079

Out-Patients, return visits, 1,079











## SUPREME COURT.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

January 29th, 1891.

SAUNDERS v. SHEPHERD.

The hearing of this case was resumed to-day. Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leach, instructed by Mr. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's office) appeared for the defendant. The jurors were:—Messrs. J. Galbraith, R. Marten, J. P. Recco, F. M. de Lus and A. Moir.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Saunders, seeks to recover certain furniture in the house No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace, taken possession of by the defendant as Official Administrator of the estate of the late A. G. Apcar.

No arrangement having been come to between the parties, further evidence for the plaintiff was produced as follows:—

Henry Crawford, representative of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., said his firm had supplied the plaintiff with goods from August to December 1889, amounting to \$1,686.95. They were principally household goods. Of that amount she had paid \$1,000, and four different times, leaving a balance of \$686.95. If the plaintiff had not paid for the goods he should have looked to Mr. Apcar for payment, as he held a guarantee to the effect that he would pay as much as \$1,000.

Cross-examined—He knew Mr. Apcar. He had asked Mr. Apcar about the account, and he replied that he would pay him. The accounts were sent to plaintiff. He produced Mr. Apcar's written guarantee, dated September 7th, 1889. J. Meier, of Messrs. Kruse & Co., said his firm had supplied the plaintiff with goods from December, 1889, to March or April, 1900. The goods supplied amounted to \$1,100. The goods were chiefly fancy articles, but wines and cigars had also been supplied. There was one lot of goods amounting to \$350 which were purchased by Mr. Apcar and put down to his account. The plaintiff had selected them and they were sent to No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace. Of that amount Mr. Apcar paid \$200 in April, 1890. In all he owed the firm \$375. The plaintiff had volunteered to pay that last July, but she had not done so. That was about the time Mr. Apcar was in trouble and confined to bed. At the time witness gave him credit in 1889, Mr. Apcar had the reputation of being a wealthy man. Another lot, amounting to \$430.50, were purchased and paid for by the plaintiff.

Lei Sing, partner of the Sang Loong shop, said he knew the plaintiff as a customer. She had had dealings with his shop since August, 1889, amounting to \$2,000. The goods were always sent to No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace. The plaintiff had ordered the goods, and he had paid the whole of the amount but \$50.

C. J. Stewart, secretary, Hongkong Trading Co., said the plaintiff was a customer in Sept., 1889. She then purchased a suite of drawing room furniture, and it was paid for on delivery. The amount was \$325. There was another suite of furniture ordered in November, 1889, and the plaintiff paid the amount \$325 in January, 1890. This closed the evidence for the plaintiff.

Mr. Leach said the first point he understood his friend (Mr. Robinson) to say was that the property be given up and the right of possession made decided, but he took the liberty to ask as to any question arising hereafter as to costs. Before calling upon his witnesses for the defence he must show the jury the position of the Official Administrator, an officer of that Court, in the case. As Official Administrator he took the property of Mr. Apcar, who shot himself on the 16th September last. Mr. Bruce Shepherd, who was acting registrar and official administrator in the case, said he understood that a large amount of property at No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace, was the property of the deceased. He thereupon took possession of the furniture, as he was absolutely entitled to do. He advertised the same for sale on the 9th October, in order that if any one had a right to any of the furniture to so claim. The plaintiff took up that position. The defendant was here as Official Administrator of the estate of the deceased, so that if there were any claimants they must come forward. But what happened? Mr. Leach said he understood that the plaintiff, as Official Administrator, said she was the property of the deceased, and she was giving these things to her, yet he never did, nor did he ever intend to give her the property. She was there for him, got what money she could and he would keep and supply her, and the whole house was to remain his property.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd was then called and gave evidence, after which the Court adjourned.

January 30th.

The hearing of this case was resumed. Olivia Bess, Hollybush Road, said she at one time lived at No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace with the plaintiff. She had known her 24 years. She arrived in the Colony in 1868 and went to her house. She knew Apcar, and of her own knowledge Apcar told her that he bought the furniture in the house. Miss Saunders had told her in February 1890 that she meant to pay the money for it. "At one time Miss Saunders told her the furniture was here, at another time she said she had sold it, and at another time she said Mr. Apcar had put the furniture in the house for her to pay him back. Witness remembered a meeting Miss Saunders had with a Mr. Van Eps, which related to a bill of sale. Mr. Apcar wanted \$10,000 on the furniture and said it was worth \$25,000. He said he would make her a present of the difference. A memorandum was signed in the presence of Miss Barnes, Mrs. Apcar, Van Eps and witness, dated 7th February, 1889. Apcar said he would give her the lease of the house for two years, but she wanted her own time to pay it. Miss Saunders and Mr. Apcar had frequent quarrels about the payment of bills, and Apcar wanted her to sign the bill of sale. Witness left on the last day of April. She had no personal interest in this suit. Whilst she was in the house Miss Saunders was always crying for want of money and witness believed at that time she had none.

Cross-examined—Mr. Apcar refused several times to give Miss Saunders money. Whilst I was in America letters passed between myself and Miss Saunders, who wanted some gifts brought over with me. When I came to the house and paid Miss Saunders \$120 per month for board and lodging. There were two other girls who paid the same as myself. Witness was always sold and Miss Saunders took the money. There was a little jealousy between Miss Saunders and Mr. Apcar. He threatened to put Miss Saunders and all of us equally. Then Miss Saunders was anxious for the lease from Mr.

Apcar. On her birthday they made it up, he giving her a diamond ring. Miss Saunders asked me to coax him to give her a lease, which would be a better birthday present. Mr. Apcar refused positively, and I gave the ring back to Miss Saunders. Things then quietened down till there was a talk of her going to America to bring out some girls. The question of the lease then again came up, and at that time they estimated the debts at about \$3,000 and she was to receive \$1,000 to go away to America.

James Francis, clerk in the Chartered Bank, also gave evidence and the Court adjourned.

January 31st.

The hearing of this case was resumed to-day. Mr. Robinson having summed up, his lordship briefly went through the evidence and the jury retired to consider their verdict. The jury returned and the foreman said they were in favour of a verdict for plaintiff, by 4 to 1. Mr. Robinson asked for costs, but his lordship refused the application.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clark, Putnam Judge.)

February and.

SEQUEIRA v. BASTO.

This was a case wherein the plaintiff sued the defendant for \$75 which had been paid in calls on behalf of twenty-five shares in the Hongkong Marine Company, on October 2nd, 1890.

Mr. Wilkinson appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Hastings for the defendant. E. P. Sequeira, clerk, Hongkong Hotel, said he was the holder of 25 shares in the Hotel Marina last year. He deposited the shares in September, 1889. He was then called upon to pay the calls on those shares, which he paid amounting to \$75. Before he disposed of the shares the calls were not due and he was not asked to pay them. He applied to the defendant about not paying the calls when he held the shares. The defendant said he had no money and asked witness to pay for him, which he did. In the letter produced the defendant told witness to get the shares from Mr. Pereira, who held them. Witness afterwards found out that Mr. Pereira had the shares. He went to him and he said he had the shares for money advanced and he would not give them up unless he got back his money. Witness made no answer to that but put the matter in the hands of Mr. Caldwell.

Cross-examined—I said them in the market on September 2nd, 1889. The scrip was handed to Antonio Nunes, a broker, whom I told to sell them, and he took them. After I got the letter from Holmes and Rodyk, which was the next I heard of them. The broker came back and handed me \$50, having sold the shares at the time. The broker told me he had sold the shares to the defendant. As a matter of fact I do not know who the shares were sold to, but I know the defendant is the holder of them.

Mr. Wilkinson said that was his case, as unfortunately he could not call the broker, who had left the colony. His lordship said no legal liability had been proved, and the case was not complete as it stood. Mr. Hastings submitted the plaintiff had not made out his case, and the mere fact that the defendant admitted being the holder of the shares did not give the plaintiff any right to ask him to pay the calls thereon.

His lordship said the case was incomplete and he would grant the plaintiff an adjournment till the 10th inst. on payment of costs. The case was adjourned.

MOONEY v. MURPHY.

This was a claim for \$350, the value of a gold watch and chain, a pearl ring, and a revolver, held by the defendant. Mr. Wilkinson, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, said the defendant took to lodge with the plaintiff at No. 22, Calce Road, in January, 1890, agreeing to pay a sum of \$75 per month. Shortly afterwards the plaintiff, who had the watch and chain in pawn, received a sum of \$500, which she handed over to the defendant to pay sundry debts of her own and also to redeem the articles. The defendant apparently did redeem the watch and chain, but had kept it, as he alleged the plaintiff asked him to refuse it for a sum of \$350. That the defendant had not done, and not only kept the articles but had refused to give them up to the plaintiff. The plaintiff now sued for the recovery of those articles or their value \$350.

Mary Mooney, the plaintiff, was then called and gave corroborative evidence of the above. The defendant stayed in her house for five months. He ran the mess and during the several months had advanced her money on account. The defendant said he had a claim against her, which she was willing to settle. She valued the gold watch and chain at \$300, the ring at \$30, and the revolver at \$20. Mr. Mooney was called and gave similar evidence.

The defendant said he had a lien on the articles for money due to him, which he set up as a special defence.

His lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

February 4th.

WEBB v. HARDING.

This was a claim in which the plaintiff sought to recover wages and expenses alleged to be due by the defendant through the breaking of an agreement.

Mr. Wilkinson appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Hastings for the defendant. Mr. Wilkinson said the plaintiff, an actor, was engaged by the defendant for the "My Sweetheart" Company. The plaintiff, who, at the time was in Calcutta, received a telegram from Rangoo asking him to join the company. The plaintiff replied to that telegram asking what salary he was to receive. A second telegram was sent to plaintiff, through which he proceeded to Rangoo and there performed in the company. From Rangoo they went to Penang, where the plaintiff signed an agreement that he should receive a certain weekly salary whilst on a tour through the East, which was to terminate in Japan and that tour would probably extend over a period of four months. The agreement further stated that the plaintiff, at the break-up of the company, should have a first-class passage granted him to Calcutta. That agreement was signed in Penang, and from there the company went to Singapore, Hongkong, and afterwards to Shanghai, where they arrived early in December. On the 10th December the company broke up, and his client was sent to Hongkong without any means whatsoever. At Shanghai the defendant got the boxes of the plaintiff sent on board a steamer and then gave him an order on Messrs. Sassoon & Co. for a passage to Calcutta. On arrival here the plaintiff was unable to go by the steamer to Calcutta, and in consequence he was now absolutely without any means and was at present living in a third-class hotel. The plaintiff now sued for his board and lodgings whilst in Hongkong, and also wages up to that time, and further a first-class passage to Calcutta.

John J. Webb, the plaintiff, said—I was engaged at Calcutta by the defendant as a member of the "My Sweetheart" Company. I entered into an agreement at Penang. The telegram I received at Calcutta was in terms that I should receive twenty rupees a week and all expenses. My first class passage was paid from Calcutta to Rangoo, where I met the defendant. I then went to Penang with Rangoo, and there the defendant, my passage and other expenses being paid. I then signed the agreement produced. [The agreement was read, in which it was stated that the Company was on a tour to Japan and it was expected to extend over a period of four months from date, 14th August, 1890. Salary of twenty rupees was agreed to by the said Charles Harding, who was to pay the expenses of travelling, board and lodging, and also a first-class passage to Calcutta from Japan]. From Penang I went to Dali in Sumatra, and afterwards back to Penang, thence to Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai. We got to Shanghai in the early part of December, where the company performed. Their last performance was on the 13th December. After that I continued to work till Tuesday the 16th, by attending rehearsals and looking to the property. On that night, owing to Miss Deane and her two daughters not putting in an appearance, Mr. Harding came out before the audience and told them to effect that there would be no performance owing to some disturbance. After that Mr. Harding made a general statement that the company had broken up. On the Thursday I met Mr. Harding and he said he would pay my passage to Calcutta. He paid my salary up to Tuesday night, but I was still in his debt a small sum, owing to advances received whilst in Hongkong. I left Shanghai by the "Ly-moon," a saloon passenger being paid by Mr. Harding. He ordered me to get my boxes on board and said he would come and see me, and the next day he came and said he was on a first-class passage, but having no means to stay ashore I was obliged to take what I could get. I arrived here on the 23rd. I applied to Messrs. Sassoon & Co. next morning, and they informed me that they had no instructions from their Agents at Shanghai to give me a passage and they could not do so. I have applied several times since. I am now living in the "Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, and am charged at the rate of \$1 per day. I have no means of paying that except through the help of friends. The defendant did not return with me from Shanghai, but he did come to Calcutta on the 24th. I expected his arrival here and shortly after I wrote him a letter. Receiving no answer I took these proceedings. After the agreement was signed at Penang my salary was raised to \$12 per week, the same to continue to the end of the tour. A first-class fare to Calcutta is \$100, and I claim that. Also \$1 per day since my arrival in Hongkong. I claim to be paid my salary at \$12 per week up to the present time.

By his lordship—The date of my engagement was the 14th August last. I might have gone to Calcutta by the steamer "Arcturion" on the 31st December. If I had got a passage by that opportunity I would not have been sued for board and lodgings.

Cross-examined—I was engaged in Penang and eventually arrived here. The company was here about two months. Whilst here Mr. Harding had never made any complaint to me personally respecting drink. He had complained collectively. The complaint was to several members of the company about drinking too much. He had spoken in other places besides Hongkong. He had spoken to me of my drinking in the presence of others. He had so complained when I was off duty. I am not aware that he ever complained of my being drunk on duty. He complained of my absconding myself from rehearsals. He once complained of my being late at rehearsal. I may have been frequently under the influence of liquor, but that was after the performances were over. I seldom drank anything of a morning. I never was under the influence of drink for days. I stayed at the Victoria Hotel and I drank for whisky and soda when the sun went down—an Indian habit. I seldom took a peg of a morning before breakfast. I never started as soon as I got up. I had a bottle of whisky in my room very often, but not as a rule. It has never happened in Hongkong that I was absent from rehearsals and performances through drink. My absence from them in Hongkong was through a cold. I could not say how many drinks I could do per day.

Mr. Hastings—Twenty-five? Plaintiff—Twenty-five I—notes. Mr. Hastings—How many now? Plaintiff—Well, four drinks would make me drunk.

Continuing—I never took whiskey for breakfast or dinner. In Hongkong I had hemorrhage of the liver and vomited blood. I suffered from the same whilst in India. The cause was through climatic influences and cold, perhaps accelerated by drink. I saw Dr. Cantile and he said my illness was a cold probably caught by a chill at night. I told him I was a pretty free drinker and had been all my life. He did not say my complaint was entirely due to my drinking in the last few days. I drank spirits so much. I went to the Peak hospital and was away from the company 8 or 9 days, or about four performances. After I came down I saw the defendant. He had paid all my expenses and I was grateful. I do not remember saying "You have saved my life." I made him a promise that I was going to knock liquor off. I did so for a fortnight, drinking nothing but milk. I began again on port-wine and then brandy. I had about two drinks each day. I did not begin to feel ill till I got to Shanghai, then drank nothing else. We got there on the 6th of December and then I started the whiskey. I believe I had a whiskey when leaving Hongkong. I was only the worse for liquor once in Shanghai when on duty. I could not say I was so off duty. The company broke up on the 10th. It was not on the 13th I was the worse for liquor. I was not so on the 11th. We played "Our Boys" that night. I was not worse for liquor that night. The defendant may have spoken to me, but I do not recall his having done so. I will not swear he did not. On the 12th we played "The Perchance." I was cast for the Cent. It was an important part. I went to bed at 6.30 that evening, the worse for liquor. I was awakened at 9 p.m. I should have been at the theatre by 9.30 p.m. They sent a man for me and I went in a victoria to the theatre. I got there at 9.15. I went up to my dressing room and found a difficulty in getting on a pair of white pants over my boots. I was not too drunk to dress myself, or to play. I was nervous and could not speak. I tried to get Mr. Harding to come out and I heard that he spoke to the audience that a member of the company was ill and a substitute would read the part. The hotel-keeper asked why I came back, and told him. He said I was not drunk. Next day I got a letter from the defendant dismissing me. At the same time I was informed that Mr. Harding had written to the hotel-keeper stating that he would not be responsible for my board and lodgings from that date. He paid me on Tuesday, up to Saturday night, and then he came to the company and told me that the company was dispersed. Before leaving for Hongkong I saw Mr. Harding, and he asked me what I was going to do. He agreed to take me back and I went to the rehearsal on Monday. He did not say he would not have anything to do with me, nor yet did he say so when I went to the rehearsal on the Tuesday. I was cast for Mr. Fletcher in "The Cent." That evening and was ready to perform it. On Thursday I met Mr. Harding and he asked me again what I was going to do. I said I wanted to go to Calcutta and he agreed to give me a passage. I told him I would try and join the "Stanley"

in Hongkong. He came on board the steamer "Ly-moon" to see me off. He gave the other members a saloon passage to Hongkong and a 2nd class passage to Melbourne. Whilst on board the steamer Mr. Harding said he would give me an order on Sassoon for a passage to Calcutta. I said nothing, but took it. It was not given to me under the terms of my agreement, because I was entitled to a first-class passage. I do not consider the third-class passage he gave me was a kindness. At that time I had no money and he gave me \$3, which I had to pay away to a barber and a washerman. He did not give me \$5. I did not consider the \$3 he gave me as a present.

Re-examined—I am positive I was never incapable of performing my duty except on the 13th. I consider I was able, if I had been allowed, to dress myself.

His lordship—It was against the defendant's interest for you to appear in such a state, was it not?—Yes, my lord.

Re-examination continued—I was fully able to take my part. The defendant is a passionate man. I was under him, he being stage manager. After the row with Miss Deane and her daughters Mr. Harding announced, as he was going to his dressing room, that the company should be broken up. I consider the \$3 given me as necessary expenses for the passage down. Mr. Hastings said the case for the defence was actually determined through the plaintiff's conduct on the 13th and that the defendant could not be sued for any consideration that could be enforced. The \$3 was given him as a present, as also the order for the passage to Calcutta, and he submitted such could not be sued for in this case.

Charles Harding said—I was recently manager of the "My Sweetheart" Company. The plaintiff was engaged at Penang. I have several times had to complain of his conduct. He was often under the influence of liquor. I had to speak to him several times. On one occasion we acted "Our Boys" here and he was then incapable—his voice being thick and indistinct. I had to speak to him on other occasions. I remember his being ill, which was caused through excessive drinking. Under Dr. Cantile's advice he went to the Peak hospital. He was absent nine days. Through that I had to change the bills. I engaged another man, named Court, I had to engage him as an extra man for fear the plaintiff or some one else should fall me. I paid all his expenses at the Victoria Hotel and the Peak hospital. When he came down I spoke to him and begged of him to keep sober. He said he would and promised never to drink again. After that he was ill right for three or four days. I then spoke to him again and said "Are you drinking?" and he replied "Oh, no; only port-wine and brandy." He would drink at one time. At Shanghai his conduct was erratic. He was slightly enervated on the night we were to play "Monola," and also in "Our Boys" on the 11th. I then saw he was not in a fit state to play, and being a little excited I said "Drinking again; I won't stand this nonsense." He said "I am sorry, but I will be all right tomorrow." I do not know if I said I would discharge him. On the night of the 13th we were playing and I was informed about 8.30 p.m. that Webb had not put in an appearance. I sent a messenger. He arrived about 9.10 p.m. I did not see him then, but said "Get him to put his clothes on and get on the boards at once." I said it was impossible; he could not stand. I went to his room and found him on the floor rolling about. I then came to the conclusion he was drunk. I spoke to him and told him to get out and sent for a policeman. He made some unintelligible remark. He could not have appeared and I sent him out. I then went in front of the curtain and asked for the indulgence of the audience as one of my company could not appear, and I asked them to pardon me if the part was read. Mr. Willoughby read the part. Next day I wrote plaintiff the letter which has been produced, and I also wrote to the hotel proprietor that I would not be responsible for his board. I next saw him about 9 a.m. on Sunday. He then apologized and asked me to let him off, but I said "No, it was impossible." On the Monday he came again and I told him I would have no more to do with him; the thing was finished. We had a rehearsal and he came again and said "Let me play. Do away with the agreement entirely and pay me how you like." I said that was going to law. Court played, but he wished to play he could do so, but I should throw him out if he got drunk, and furthermore he had no claim upon me. On the Monday and Tuesday at the rehearsals I was not present. I consented to allow his playing if a performance was to be on Tuesday, but that night the company did not play. The following day I saw him and he asked me what was he going to do. He said "Give me a passage to Hongkong and I there might join the Stanley's." I said all right and I gave him a passage on board the "Ly-moon," which was going to leave on the 24th. I was speaking with some of the latter they asked me if I was going to do with Webb, me if I could not give him a steamer passage to Calcutta. I then consented to give him an order, and he appeared to be very grateful. I said "Have you any money?" He said "No," and I gave him \$5. The next I heard of him was when I got to Hongkong on the 21st ult., and I then received a letter from him asking for his board and a 3rd class passage to Calcutta. The writ was served upon me on the 24th ult.

Cross-examined—The worst occasion in Hongkong was the night we acted "Our Boys." He got through his performance that night, but he did not do his part properly. I do not consider that the plaintiff is entitled to a first-class passage. I am willing to give him a third class passage, but not under his agreement. He has not the slightest legal claim for it, or yet for wages, board or lodging.

James Cantile, medical practitioner, said—I first saw the plaintiff on December 31st. He said he was going to law. Court played, but he wished to play he could do so, but I should throw him out if he got drunk, and furthermore he had no claim upon me. On the Monday and Tuesday at the rehearsals I was not present. I consented to allow his playing if a performance was to be on Tuesday, but that night the company did not play. The following day I saw him and he asked me what was he going to do. He said "Give me a passage to Hongkong and I there might join the Stanley's." I said all right and I gave him a passage on board the "Ly-moon," which was going to leave on the 24th. I was speaking with some of the latter they asked me if I was going to do with Webb, me if I could not give him a steamer passage to Calcutta. I then consented to give him an order, and he appeared to be very grateful. I said "Have you any money?" He said "No," and I gave him \$5. The next I heard of him was when I got to Hongkong on the 21st ult., and I then received a letter from him asking for his board and a 3rd class passage to Calcutta. The writ was served upon me on the 24th ult.

Cross-examined—A residence in a hot climate would not bring on such a disease. Having once suffered from the disease the plaintiff is liable to be subject to it again, either through a cold or a chill. I did ask him if he had been accustomed to drink.

Mr. Willoughby, late member of the "My Sweetheart" Company, said—I lived in the Victoria Hotel with the plaintiff. I saw him several times under the influence of liquor, and he was going to law. Court played, but he wished to play he could do so, but I should throw him out if he got drunk, and furthermore he had no claim upon me. On the Monday and Tuesday at the rehearsals I was not present. I consented to allow his playing if a performance was to be on Tuesday, but that night the company did not play. The following day I saw him and he asked me what was he going to do. He said "Give me a passage to Hongkong and I there might join the Stanley's." I said all right and I gave him a passage on board the "Ly-moon," which was going to leave on the 24th. I was speaking with some of the latter they asked me if I was going to do with Webb, me if I could not give him a steamer passage to Calcutta. I then consented to give him an order, and he appeared to be very grateful. I said "Have you any money?" He said "No," and I gave him \$5. The next I heard of him was when I got to Hongkong on the 21st ult., and I then received a letter from him asking for his board and a 3rd class passage to Calcutta. The writ was served upon me on the 24th ult.

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was sent with a letter of dismissal from Mr. Ly-moon to the plaintiff.

Cross-examined—The defendant and myself took "riches" to the theatre. He walked to his room alone. He sat on a form, and commenced to undress himself. I was not present when Mr. Harding went to the plaintiff's room. After that the plaintiff appeared at the rehearsals of Monday and Tuesday.

By his lordship—The defendant never spoke to me of the termination of his engagement. Mr. Hastings said that closed his case, and after briefly going through the evidence asked his lordship for a verdict in favour of his client.

The attorney for the plaintiff then reviewed the evidence at some length and contended his client was entitled to a verdict.

His lordship said he was sorry such a case had been brought into court and he thought that the plaintiff acted more reasonably and less persistently he would have found the defendant more amenable. Instead of that the plaintiff had brought this action two days after the defendant's arrival without taking any steps to see the defendant. The agreement between the plaintiff and defendant was signed on the 14th August and consisted of a tour extending for a period of about four months and terminating in Japan. Whilst the company was in Shanghai, which place they reached at the beginning of December, the plaintiff was dismissed. The question was—If the defendant was liable for the plaintiff's passage to Calcutta and also for damages? Cases of this sort must be looked at very narrowly, and the agreement was to the effect that the plaintiff was to be paid so much and also have a first-class passage to Calcutta, but it depended upon the plaintiff acting properly and not against the defendant's interest. This is an implied agreement in the contract. In Hongkong there was some complaint of the plaintiff's bad conduct, he drank whiskey and soda—a habit in India, plaintiff says—and there were also complaints made of his drinking too much after the performances, were over. To drink like that must have some effect against the rest of the performers and he believed the defendant when he said the performances suffered through such causes. There then is what Dr. Cantile gives in his evidence, and altogether he (his lordship) thought the defendant had spoken and acted to the plaintiff kindly and feelingly. The defendant begged of him to stop drink and he got a promise from the plaintiff that he would do so, but then he gets to port wine and brandy, and afterwards to whiskey—his old complaint. At Shanghai he thinks the complaint of the 13th was well founded. As to the 13th he fully believed the plaintiff was too drunk to appear, and according to his own evidence he did not reach the theatre at 8.30 p.m., as he should have done, but at 9.10 p.m., and the performance was supposed to have commenced at 9 p.m. The plaintiff wants us to believe that the defendant was mistaken as to his condition, but it must have been decidedly against his interests to have to go before the audience and announce what he did announce, and I believe the defendant and his witnesses, and it was not necessary for him (his lordship) to add that it was gross misconduct on the plaintiff's part to have caused the defendant to make such an apology. That was sufficient to end the agreement in his opinion. A letter was sent next morning to the plaintiff and it was a dismissal for drunkenness. After that the plaintiff goes to the defendant on the Sunday and then again on the Monday, and says let me go on again and do what I can, and the defendant consents. The defendant's conduct all through showed very great consideration and kindness. There was a suggestion of a fresh agreement on the plaintiff promising to remain entirely sober to Japan. What did that mean? It meant that the plaintiff should not only be able to perform his duties on the stage but to remain sober. The conduct of the parties on the departure from Shanghai convinced him that if the plaintiff had relied on the agreement, his position would have been clear. Had he refused the passage at Shanghai and said "No, I am entitled to a 1st class passage to Calcutta," he then could have enforced his rights there, but his passage to Hongkong was given him through charity, and so far as the order on Messrs. Sassoon, it was given through the influence of two members of the company speaking to the defendant. The plaintiff had no right to it. The action is on the first agreement and not the second. He did not believe any such agreement was made. There was no cause of action shown to his mind. He thought the defendant's acts were kindness and the original agreement was broken by the plaintiff's gross misconduct. He was sorry to have to speak so, but he must give a verdict for the defendant. Do you ask for costs?

Mr. Hastings—No, my lord.

His lordship—The case is dismissed.